



Daily Report

China

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30 July 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

British Nationality Act Called 'Unacceptable'

HK3007090090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Jul 90 p 4

[Text] Beijing, July 28—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today made known, in response to questions, the Chinese Government's position on the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1990 adopted by the British Parliament on July 23. Following is the full text of the spokesman's remarks:

Recently, the British Parliament adopted the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1990, unilaterally changing the nationality of a number of Hong Kong Chinese citizens. The Chinese Government cannot but express regret over this.

As is known to all, the nationality of the Hong Kong Chinese compatriots is a matter that falls only within China's sovereignty whether according to international law or to the nationality law of the People's Republic of China. On this question, the Chinese and British sides had long reached a common understanding in their negotiations on the question of Hong Kong and, on that basis, exchanged memoranda with each other. The Chinese side in its memorandum points out in all seriousness that under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, all Hong Kong Chinese compatriots, whether they are holders of the "British Dependent Territories Citizens' Passport" (BDTCS) or not, are Chinese nationals. The British side in its memorandum clearly undertakes not to confer on the persons who were formerly BDTCS the right of abode in the United Kingdom. Following that, in order to honor the British commitment, the British Parliament enacted the Hong Kong Act 1985 and promulgated the Hong Kong (British Nationality) Order 1986. However, only a few years after that, the British side should have gone so far as to publicly break its solemn commitment by enacting the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1990 in an attempt to accord a number of Hong Kong Chinese citizens full British citizenship, including the right of abode in the United Kingdom. This move of the British side contravenes the spirit and essence of the relevant agreement between China and Britain and the Sino-British joint declaration and impairs China's sovereignty. It is something unacceptable to the Chinese Government.

The Chinese side solemnly states that the "British citizenship" granted to a number of Hong Kong Chinese citizens by the British side according to the "British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1990" will not be recognized by the Chinese side. After the return of Hong Kong to China on July 1, 1997, the United Kingdom must not provide consular protection to these Chinese citizens in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and other parts of China, and these Chinese citizens must not use "British citizens' passports" for entry into and exit from the region and other parts of China.

This erroneous action of the British side on the question of the nationality of Hong Kong Chinese citizens will inevitably cause confusion in the Hong Kong society to the detriment of a smooth transition and of stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. The British side is bent on looking for "beneficiaries" of the "British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1990" in the key posts in Hong Kong, thus setting obstacles to the implementation of the provision of the Sino-British joint declaration, i.e., "the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be composed of local inhabitants." Here the Chinese side solemnly points out that the British side must bear all the consequences arising from its action. The Chinese Government reserves the right to take further measures at an appropriate time in response to the erroneous action of the British side.

The Chinese Government has all along scrupulously abided by international agreement. Whatever difficulties it may encounter, the Chinese side will, as always, earnestly implement the Sino-British joint declaration on the question of Hong Kong and adhere to the principle of "one country, two systems." After the signing of the joint declaration, China and Britain once had good consultations and cooperation on the question of Hong Kong. It is our hope that the British side will take into consideration the interests of bilateral relations and maintenance of Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, and make efforts towards the restoration and development of such good cooperative relations.

The vast majority of the Hong Kong compatriots love their motherland and love Hong Kong. They have lived and multiplied in Hong Kong for generations. They have contributed their talents and wisdom to and worked hard for the preservation of the fine tradition and the dignity of the Chinese nation, and the economic development and prosperity of Hong Kong. On July 1, 1997, Hong Kong will return to the embrace of the motherland. We are convinced that our Hong Kong compatriots will play their part in greeting the day and in building a new Hong Kong with even greater stability and prosperity.

Commentary on U.S., ASEAN Cambodian Stances

OW2907024390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1415 GMT 28 Jul 90

["Commentary: ASEAN Countries Persist in Their Stand Toward Cambodia"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Jakarta, 28 Jul (XINHUA)—[Words indistinct] was a regular meeting intended to discuss economic cooperation between the two sides. A week before the meeting, however, the United States suddenly dropped its recognition of the seat of the Kampuchean Resistance Forces in the United Nations. Thus, this issue became the focal question at the meeting.

At the meeting, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker explained the change in the U.S. stand, saying that its purpose is to prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge to the political arena. But he did not say a single word about

Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Cambodia, and its act of fostering the puppet regime in that country. Many people were bewildered by the U.S. move. Addressing the meeting, Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng pointed out that he could not understand how this U.S. move would help Cambodia solve the problem. "Apparently," he said, "the United States has a different calculation." At the meeting, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar once again urged Vietnam to withdraw completely and thoroughly from Cambodia so that the Cambodian people may exercise their right to self-determination. This, he said, should be a prime prerequisite for the solution of the Cambodian issue.

Baker's explanation to the ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta was no different from the statement he made in Paris on 18 July. To sum up, the intention is to "expel the Khmer Rouge and to hold a dialogue with Vietnam."

The change in U.S. policy toward Cambodia has not created any "rift" within ASEAN. On the contrary, the ASEAN countries have indicated to world opinion that they are united as one in upholding their principled stand on the Cambodian issue. Both the joint statement issued on the eve of the meeting and the joint communique at the close of the meeting pointed out unequivocally: Any attempt to change the representation of Cambodia in the United Nations would set back the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem." At the meeting with the United States and other countries to the dialogue, ASEAN issued the appeal that "no side should take any action that would set back Cambodia's peace process. The ASEAN foreign ministers once again stressed at the meeting that any plan for solving the Cambodian issue must be "a comprehensive, just, and long-term plan," and that to achieve this goal, "all component parts of and all sides involved in the Cambodian issue" and "authoritative representatives of all political views on Cambodia" must take part in solving the problem. This means that no side should be expelled, and the Khmer Rouge is no exception. Otherwise, peace will never appear in Cambodia, while the disaster of war will be prolonged and a tide of refugees will be created.

To maintain the UN seat of the Kampuchean Resistance Forces, the ASEAN foreign ministers called on the parties concerned to set up as soon as possible the Supreme National Council, which symbolizes Cambodia's independence and sovereignty. As for the composition of the council, the ASEAN countries stressed that it must be composed of authoritative representatives of all political views on Cambodia.

The ASEAN foreign ministers held that Prince Sihanouk, leader of the Kampuchean Resistance Forces, should play a role in solving the Cambodian issue.

Finding a solution to the problem of Vietnamese refugees was another major question discussed at the meeting. The basic difference in opinion is as follows: Because of their geographical locations, the ASEAN

countries have become a temporary refuge for the Vietnamese boat people, but the incessant influx of refugees has brought heavy social and economic burdens to these countries. Some countries temporarily receiving the refugees have no choice, in accordance with their own interests, but to enforce the "involuntary repatriation" of "non-refugee" boat people. This measure is opposed by the United States and Vietnam. On the excuse of protecting "human rights," the United States accused the ASEAN countries of sending back the Vietnamese boat people. ASEAN foreign ministers pointed out at the meeting that the root of the boat-people problem lies with Vietnam, which must take measures to prevent the exodus of its own people. This, they added, is the radical solution to the problem. They said that any country opposed to the "involuntary repatriation" of "non-refugees" should spend their own money and manpower to receive the "non-refugee" Vietnamese boat people in their own lands.

PRC To Be Represented at South Pacific Forum

OW2807065890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0640 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Wellington, July 28 (XINHUA)—Although the 15-country South Pacific Forum's two-day annual meeting in Vanuatu is scheduled for next Tuesday and Wednesday (July 31 and August 1), informal discussions on a number of "contentious issues" will begin Sunday.

They will take on the form of a retreat re-established this year after a gap of two years to allow forum leaders time for informal talks away from the media and officials.

Topics to be included are the peace talks planned to begin Sunday between the Papua New Guinea Government and secessionists from the country's Bougainville Island which declared itself independent last May, and this week's proclamation by post-coup Fiji's interim Government of a controversial constitution, according to official sources here.

The potentially divisive application by French New Caledonia's political opposition—Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front—for South Pacific Forum membership, as well as France's offer of help and Japan's role in the region are also likely to be discussed.

There is also the question of "sub-regionalism" that has emerged in recent years, but it is not clear whether it will be included in the talks.

The Melanesian spearhead group, comprising the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu, is reportedly rejecting the regional tradition of close links with Europe and the United States, while other countries, like the Cook Islands, see such alliances as essential to their security.

The formal meeting itself, whose agenda will be flexible, is, however, picked to focus on environmental issues.

These will include drift-net fishing, climate change and the impact that may have on sea levels, the United States moves to burn chemical weapon stockpiles at Johnston Atoll, the current status of the South Pacific anti-nuclear treaty, weather forecasting and the cutting of hard woods.

Implementation of a regional environmental program drafted in 1982 seeking to control pollution and the dumping of nuclear and chemical wastes plus protection of ecosystems could be high on the agenda, now that it has gone into force with ratifications by France and Western Samoa during the past two weeks, making up the required 10 signatures.

Japan's decision to stop drift-net fishing in the South Pacific a year earlier than agreed will take much of the recent heat out of this issue. Taiwan, however, is likely to come under pressure for deciding to continue the massive marine life-killing practise for a further season.

A dialogue meeting, inaugurated last year, between a representative panel of South Pacific Forum leaders and a number of selected non-regional governments will take place after the forum. China is to be represented for the first time along with Canada, France, Japan, Britain and the U.S.

The Federated States of Micronesia has offered to host the next annual meeting.

OCA Vice President Lauds Asian Games Preparation

*OW2907193990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1353 GMT 29 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA)—All the preparation works for the 11th Asian Games went on smoothly, said a top official of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) here today.

Roz de Silva, vice-president of the OCA who is also representative of the OCA President Sheikh Fahad al-Ahmad al-Sabah to the three-day meeting of the chefs-de-mission of the games participating delegations, said it seems all the preparation works were going on according to the schedule.

"The Beijing Asian Games have several firsts in the games history," he said, "it is the first time that all the OCA member organizations will send delegations to compete. This showed the solidarity of Asian people."

"The 27 competitive sports and two demonstrations disciplines listed in the Beijing games are also the largest number of sports in the games history. About 6,500 participants are expected to compete and this also creates a new history," he added.

The vice-president was impressed by the games atmosphere in Beijing. He said it looked all the Beijing residents are waiting for the opening of the games.

He said the main stadium—the Beijing Workers Stadium where the opening ceremony will be held, looks not big enough as so many guests will come for the games.

The chefs-de-mission or their representatives attended the meeting are from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, South Korea, Lebanon, Macao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand Chinese Taipei, the United Arab Emirates, Vietnam and hosts China.

They inspected the facilities for the games today and yesterday.

Chemical Company Seeks More Overseas Projects

*OW2907193390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0738 GMT 29 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA)—China's largest chemical engineering group, the China National Chemical Engineering Corporation (CNCEC), is now installing two large-scale chemical plants in Bangladesh.

Huang Xingsheng, the company's general manager, said that one is the Jamuna Fertilizer Plant, with a planned annual output of 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 520,000 tons of urea, and the other is the Ghorasal Fertilizer Renovation Project, which is designed to turn out 200,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 180,000 tons of urea a year. Both are expected to be completed by 1991.

CNCEC is now preparing to contract the third large-scale chemical fertilizer plant in Bangladesh, he said.

Meanwhile, the company is undertaking preparatory work for chemical projects in Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Kuwait, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Zou Jiahua, ICAO President on Aviation Cooperation

*OW2807105990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0951 GMT 28 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Zou Jiahua conversed here today with Dr. Assad Kotaite, president of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on cooperation between China and ICAO.

The host and guest expressed optimism and keen interest in the future development of international civil aviation and cooperation in this field in the Asia-Pacific region in particular.

Zou expressed appreciation on Kotaite's contributions to the development of the international civil aviation and the cooperation between China and ICAO.

Kotaite spoke highly of the progress China has made in developing its civil aviation. He also valued the positive role played by China in furthering international civil aviation.

Kotaite and his party arrived in Beijing on Thursday from Japan for discussions with Hu Yizhou, director-general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), on shortening the existing Sino-Japanese air route.

Hu Yizhou attended the hour-long meeting today.

Northeast Asia

Miyazawa Extends Trip To Meet With Jiang Zemin

OW2807110590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 28 KYODO—Former Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will extend his stay in China for one day to meet Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Japanese Embassy officials in Beijing said Saturday.

The officials said Miyazawa, who traveled to Shanghai from Beijing on Friday, will return to Beijing on Sunday morning to meet Jiang either Sunday afternoon or Monday.

They were unable to meet earlier because Jiang was away from Beijing when the mission arrived Tuesday on a six-day visit to China.

On Saturday, the mission visited Shanghai's Baoshan Ironworks constructed with Japan's cooperation.

The Miyazawa mission will return home on Monday.

U.S. Relations Discussed

OW3007032290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 30 KYODO—China wants to normalize diplomatic relations with the United States as soon as possible, Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said on Monday.

Jiang made the comment in a meeting with former Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa who, fresh from a trip to the United States, brought Jiang a message from U.S. President George Bush saying that Bush hopes China will take positive steps toward democratization.

Jiang made no reference to possible changes in Chinese policies, however, a Miyazawa aide said.

Miyazawa, a senior Liberal Democratic Party member of the Diet's Lower House, has been in China since Tuesday on a tour with members of his party faction.

U.S., Tiananmen, ROK Issues Noted

OW3007051490 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] A delegation of the Miyazawa faction of the Liberal Democratic Party, led by former Deputy Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, is currently visiting Beijing. The delegation held talks with Chinese General Secretary Jiang Zemin this morning. Noting that China respects Chinese-style democracy in its own way, General Secretary Jiang Zemin stressed that the criticism of the West against the Tiananmen Square incident had failed to state the truth.

During the approximately one-hour talks, General Secretary Jiang Zemin said that democracy should originate from a nation's actual economic and political situation; that democracy should not be something absolute or abstract; that China respects Chinese-style democracy in its own way; and that the Tiananmen Square incident was an attempt to introduce a West European-style of democracy, which could not be accepted. Thus, he emphasized his opinion that the criticism of the West against the Tiananmen Square incident had failed to hit the mark of truth.

When former Deputy Prime Minister Miyazawa relayed President Bush's message calling on China to further promote democratization, General Secretary Jiang Zemin stated that China attaches great importance to its relations with the United States and that it intends to improve these relations as soon as possible. He asked Miyazawa to give his best regards to President Bush.

Touching on the Korean Peninsula situation, General Secretary Jiang Zemin said that China is promoting trade with the ROK in the civilian sector and that the ROK has requested that trade offices be set up in each nation. Commenting on the fact that this request is now being studied, he disclosed that China is undertaking a positive study of the opening of such trade offices as a step toward improving its relations with the ROK.

Trade Offices With ROK Possible

HK3007052290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0502 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (AFP)—China is still considering a plan to exchange trade offices with South Korea, Communist Party general secretary Jiang Zemin said here Monday.

In a meeting with Japan's ex-finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, he recalled that South Korea has proposed to China the setting up of commercial missions in each other's capitals.

"This question is under consideration," Mr. Jiang added, according to Japanese reporters who covered the meeting.

Last December, Vice Premier Wu Xueqian told another Japanese visitor that the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) was negotiating with South Korea on setting up trade offices.

Despite China's historic alliance with communist North Korea, its unofficial trade with South Korea is flourishing. Last year it reached three billion U.S. dollars, according to figures issued in Seoul.

Many South Korean corporations and politicians are looking forward to the Beijing Asian Games, opening September 22, as a springboard to more business and official contacts with China.

Human Rights, Bush Note Viewed

OW3007060290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT
30 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 30 KYODO—China wants to normalize diplomatic relations with the United States as soon as possible, Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said on Monday.

Jiang made the comment in a meeting with former Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa who, fresh from a trip to the United States, brought Jiang a message from U.S. President George Bush saying that Bush hopes China will take positive steps toward democratization, a Miyazawa aide said.

The Bush message stressed that many U.S. lawmakers were critical of the government's granting Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) trade status to China.

Jiang, however, made no specific reference to possible changes in Chinese human rights policies, including the matter of releasing political prisoners, the aide said.

The party leader was quoted as saying that the concept of democracy is not absolute nor abstract and varies according to the economy, culture and civilization of each country, reiterating China's previous stance on the issue.

Jiang told Miyazawa that he has also received similar messages from former U.S. President Richard Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He asked Miyazawa to convey his regards to Bush if Miyazawa should meet the President again.

On the economic issue, Jiang, during the 75-minute talks, said China is committed to developing its economy away from the Soviet-style centrally directed model and achieving the goal of a combination of the planned and market economies.

He was quoted as saying while American Nobel Laureate economist Milton Friedman says that the market economy is intended to adopt the private ownership system, China is seeking to combine the two economies under the public ownership system.

His comments came when Miyazawa said that China, with a relatively better economy, compares favorably in that respect with the Soviet Union and some East European nations.

The Communist Party leader, who has just returned to Beijing from an inspection tour to border areas including Tibet, said a long-range food production plan to feed its 1.1 billion population tops China's domestic plans.

Miyazawa, a senior Liberal Democratic Party member of the Diet's House of Representatives, who has also served as deputy prime minister, has been in China since Tuesday last week on a tour with members of his party faction, including former Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato.

Economy, Agriculture Discussed

OW3007080390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0738 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin met here today with a delegation from the Kochikai of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party led by Kiichi Miyazawa, a former Japanese deputy prime minister.

Jiang, in response to the guests' questions on China's economy, said "a sustained, steady and coordinated development of the economy is our goal."

"Food is the first necessity of the people," Jiang said. China needs to reinforce the concept of making agriculture the basis of its national economy.

He said, "we must do a good job with agriculture, grain production in particular."

Miyazawa spoke highly of China's achievements in reform and opening to the outside world. Jiang told him that China is exploring a path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Japan's Nakayama Proposes Ties Normalization

OW2707121590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1008 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 27 (XINHUA)—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said here today that "it is neither in China's interest nor ours to undermine the achievements of China's decade-long efforts towards reform and openness".

Speaking at the ASEAN-post ministerial conference, which is also referred to as dialogue between the six ASEAN countries and their Western partners—Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand and the U.S., the Japanese foreign minister said that he believed that "the year 1990 should be a year in which both China and the countries concerned make efforts toward normalization of relations."

He added that, "when we give thought to peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region, securing China stable and open to the outside world is of critical importance."

He strongly expected that China would "continue to uphold its policies of openness toward the outside world and to pursue further its economic and political reform."

Commentary Views Korea's Reunification

*OW2707154590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1342 GMT 27 Jul 90*

["Commentary: Seeking Common Understanding on Korea's Reunification (by Zhang Jinfang)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 26 (XINHUA)—After 18 months of contacts at the deputy ministerial level, the two sides of Korea Thursday signed an agreement for their prime ministers to start talks from September this year.

This is the first-ever agreement since Korea's division 45 years ago and represents a significant move in Korea's reunification process.

The two sides started dialogues in the early 1970s for improving mutual relations and promoting reunification of Korea. However, the dialogues went off-and-on for 20 years and involved almost nothing more than sheer give and take.

Therefore, the two prime ministers are now confronted with the difficult task of easing political and military tensions as well as starting cooperation and exchanges in various fields between the two sides.

It is expected that the result of the coming talks would have an impact on improving relations between the North and South and on Korea's reunification as a whole.

Analysts here believe that success of the talks depends on whether the two sides could reach a common understanding on overcoming differences and distrust, and on ways for reunification.

If such an understanding was reached between the prime ministers, confrontation and misunderstanding would be removed gradually and ways for Korea's reunification be found.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Cambodian Resistance To Meet in Beijing 8 Aug

*OW2907013490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0113 GMT 29 Jul 90*

[Text] Paris, July 28 (XINHUA)—The three parties of the Kampuchea Resistance Forces said here today they

will postpone their tripartite meeting, originally scheduled to take place next Monday in Paris, to August 8 in Beijing.

Son Monir, son of Kampuchea Coalition Government Prime Minister Son Sann, said Prince Norodom Sihanouk suggested the postponement and changed venue, which Democratic Kampuchea accepted and the prime minister will comment on in the coming days.

The prime minister said on July 23 that the three parties would meet next Monday in Paris to discuss the situation, following the United States changed stand towards the Kampuchea Coalition Government, before inviting the Phnom Penh government for a quadripartite meeting on August 1 in Paris.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister of the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government Hun Sen refused recently to attend the quadripartite meeting, which he described as violating the agreement reached at the Tokyo meeting in early June.

Vice Foreign Minister Departs for Vanuatu

*OW2707121890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1038 GMT 27 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)—Liu Huaqiu, Chinese vice-foreign minister, left here this afternoon for Vila Port to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of Vanuatu's independence day.

Invited by Donald Kalpokas, minister of foreign affairs and justice of the Republic of Vanuatu, Liu will also attend a dialogue meeting scheduled after the 21st South-Pacific forum on behalf of the Chinese Government.

According to Chinese Foreign Ministry sources, early August Liu will make a working tour of New Zealand and Australia, where he will exchange views on the bilateral relations and international issues of common concern with officials of the two countries.

Meets Vanuatu President Timakata

*OW2907172290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1014 GMT 29 Jul 90*

[Text] Port Vila, Vanuatu, July 29 (XINHUA)—President Fred Timakata of the Republic of Vanuatu met in his presidential mansion here this afternoon with visiting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu, who had been invited to attend celebrations for the 10th anniversary of the South Pacific island country's independence.

During the meeting, the Chinese vice foreign minister forwarded to President Timakata the cordial regards as well as a personal letter from Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

In the letter, the Chinese president extends his warm congratulations to the Vanuatu president on the 10th

anniversary of the country's independence, saying that the Vanuatu people has made unremitting efforts and achieved heartening results in defending their independence and sovereignty and in developing their national economy.

The letter notes that since the forging of diplomatic ties between China and Vanuatu, relations between the two countries have been developing smoothly. With efforts of both sides, bilateral friendly and cooperative relations will keep strengthening and developing, the Chinese president believes.

President Timakata expressed his thanks to President Yang for the congratulatory letter and the Chinese Government for sending a representative to participate in the independence anniversary celebrations of his country. He asked the Chinese vice foreign minister to convey his regards for President Yang.

Timakata said that he is looking forward to his coming visit to China and his meeting with the Chinese president in Beijing later this year. He also thanked the Chinese Government for its sincere aid to his country and expressed the belief that bilateral cooperative relations will continue to grow.

Chinese Ambassador concurrently to Vanuatu Xu Mingyuan was present during the meeting.

Joint-Philippine Cultural Exchange Program Signed

OW2607113490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0910 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Manila, July 26 (XINHUA)—The Philippine and Chinese Governments signed an executive program for cultural exchanges for 1990 and 1991 at a special ceremony here today.

The executive program, signed on the basis of the cultural agreement between the two governments, covers such diverse and substantive exchanges as mutual visits of cultural administrators and researchers, performing and visual artists, academicians and scholars, writers and journalists, athletes and sports officials. Exchanges of books and arts exhibitions are also an important feature of the program.

You Qi, head of the Chinese Government cultural delegation, and Pablo Suarez, Philippine foreign affairs undersecretary, signed the executive program on behalf of their respective governments.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Suarez said that the Philippines-China cultural agreement, which was signed in Beijing in July 1979, is "the most extensive and flourishing cultural exchange program which the Philippines has with another country." The agreement is being implemented successfully by an executive program which is formulated in every two years.

He hoped that the friendship between the Philippines and China will continue to flourish.

In reply, You Qi, who is director of the Bureau for External Cultural Relations under the Ministry of Culture, said the successful fulfillment of the previous five executive programs for Sino-Philippine cultural exchanges "symbolizes the continuous development of cultural cooperation and friendship between China and the Philippines."

Following the signing ceremony, Suarez hosted a luncheon in honor of the three-member Chinese Government cultural delegation.

After its arrival here on July 24, the Chinese delegation held talks with the Philippine panel led by Erlinda Pefianco, undersecretary of education, culture and sports, and visited cultural facilities here.

The Chinese visitors were welcomed at dinners given by Ma. Teresa Roxas, director of the Cultural Center of the Philippines, Carmen Padilla, executive director of the Presidential Cultural and Arts Commission, and Jimmy Po, president of the Ugnayan Cultural Foundation of the Philippines.

EC Official Stresses More Aid for Asia

OW2707125790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0947 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta July 27 (XINHUA)—The European Community (EC) today introduced a regional program in order to help break the current deadlock in resolving the Vietnamese boat people problem.

The program needs to provide sufficient funds to ensure that an "orderly, phased, and monitored" return conducted in "conditions of safety and dignity" can begin, said Abel Matutes, EC commissioner for North-South relations, at the first-day session of the post ministerial conference of the 23rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting this morning.

He added that the program must ensure that the reintegration areas in Vietnam also receive sufficient funds to begin to address some of the problems which led to tens of thousands of the young and unemployed to quit Vietnam.

He said the program will take two to three years to complete.

He stressed that the crisis on the Vietnamese boat people cannot be resolved by pouring money into new, better equipped camps. An agreement on the comprehensive plan of action is urgent and necessary, he said.

As for the concerns expressed by ASEAN countries over the rapid developments in Central and Eastern Europe which could adverse consequences of Western countries' funds and investment to Eastern Europe, Matutes reaffirmed that ASEAN will not suffer from the sustained financial effort of the EC in favor of Eastern Europe.

To the contrary, he said, ASEAN will benefit from increased market opportunities in these countries.

ASEAN will benefit from the EC's enhanced policy about Asia and Latin America, which envisages an 82 percent increase of EC development finance during the period 1991-1995 compared to 1986-1990, he said.

Underwater Archaeological Team Trained

*OW2707165490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1418 GMT 27 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)—China set up its first under-water archaeological team as its 11 members finished a year-long training course today.

The course was jointly sponsored by China and Australia.

Most of the 11 trainees were professional archaeological workers.

Near East & South Asia

Qian Qichen Received by Moroccan King 27 Jul

*OW2807124790 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 28 Jul 90*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] According to a XINHUA dispatch from Rabat, Moroccan King Hassan II met yesterday with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. Foreign Minister Qian Qichen delivered President Yang Shangkun's personal letter to King Hassan II and relayed President Yang's cordial regards to the king. King Hassan II asked Foreign Minister Qian to relay his cordial regards to President Yang.

Foreign Minister Qian stressed that in the current turbulent international situation, third world countries should unite and cooperate with each other more closely. The development of friendly relations between China and Morocco is very significant.

King Hassan II pointed out: Morocco and China established diplomatic relations a long time ago. Since its independence, Morocco has always stood on the Chinese side, and China has always supported Morocco.

The king expressed hope that China will play a great, historic role in the current international situation.

Meets Leaders in Rabat

*OW2807163190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0752 GMT 28 Jul 90*

[By reporter Wang Xiaojun (3769 2556 6746)]

[Text] Rabat, 27 Jul (XINHUA)—Moroccan Prime Minister Laraki [passage indistinct] relations will be further strengthened.

Foreign Minister Qian admired the marked achievements scored by the Moroccan Government and people in safeguarding national independence, developing the national economy, and improving the people's standard of living.

Foreign Minister Qian and Prime Minister Laraki unanimously agreed that the sovereignty of all countries should be respected and that interference in the internal affairs of other countries must not be permitted under any circumstances during a discussion of the present international situation.

Prime Minister Laraki stressed that China is an important force in safeguarding world peace and stability.

Foreign Minister Qian noted that China will continue strengthening unity with Arab countries, including Morocco, and with other Third World countries.

On bilateral relations, both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation and relations in various fields between China and Morocco since the establishment of diplomatic relations. At the beginning of the meeting, Foreign Minister Qian conveyed Premier Li Peng's cordial regards and best wishes for Prime Minister Laraki, who in turn asked Qian Qichen to convey the Moroccan people's and his personal cordial regards to Premier Li Peng.

Speaker of the Moroccan parliament Osman met with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on the same day. Both sides stressed the importance of strengthening contacts in various fields between the two countries, including parliamentary contacts.

At the beginning of the meeting, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen conveyed the cordial regards and best wishes of Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, for the Moroccan parliamentary speaker, who also asked Qian Qichen to convey his respects to Chairman Wan Li.

Ends Visit To Morocco

*OW2807170390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1300 GMT 28 Jul 90*

[By reporter Wang Xiaojun (3769 2556 6746)]

[Text] Casablanca, 28 Jul (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here this morning for Algiers to begin an official goodwill visit to Algeria after winding up a two-day visit to Morocco.

Before his departure, he pointed out in a statement made to the press that China and Morocco share identical and similar views on major international issues. Both sides stressed the necessity for consultation at a time when the world is faced with deep changes.

The Chinese foreign minister met with the King of Morocco Hassan II and other Moroccan leaders during his two-day visit. Both sides exchanged views on

strengthening and expanding economic exchanges between China and Morocco during their meetings.

Qian Qichen visited Saudi Arabia and Cyprus before he arrived in Morocco. Algeria is the last leg of his Middle East trip.

Qian Qichen Arrives in Algiers 28 Jul

*OW2807153090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1504 GMT 28 Jul 90*

[Text] Algiers, July 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here this morning on a three-day visit to Algeria.

He was greeted at the airport by Algerian Foreign Minister Sid Ahmed Ghozali and other senior officials.

In a written arrival statement, Qian said, "The profound friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples dates back to a long time ago, and ties of cooperation between the two countries have been constantly expanding."

"China and Algeria always support each other in international issues. We need to intensify our consultations in order to cope with the current international changes," he added.

The Chinese official said during his visit to Algeria, he would exchange view with Algerian officials on the current international and regional conditions, and consider ways of promoting ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Qian is expected to meet with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, Speaker of the National People's Assembly Rabah Bitat and Prime Minister Mouloud Hamrouche.

The Chinese foreign minister had visited Saudi Arabia, Cyprus and Morocco before he arrived in the Algerian capital.

Meets With Ghozali

*OW2907181890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1023 GMT 29 Jul 90*

[By reporter Du Dasheng (7120 1129 3932)]

[Text] Algiers, 28 Jul (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks with Algerian Foreign Minister Sid Ahmed Ghozali this afternoon [28 July]. The two sides had an extensive exchange of views on international and regional issues of common concern, and the development of bilateral relations.

According to sources close to the Chinese delegation, on the international situation, Qian Qichen said: Although the East-West detente and weakening of military confrontation has facilitated the solution of some regional issues and is conducive to world peace, the ease of East-West military confrontation does not mean the relaxation of the situation in all regions. The situation in

some regions, such as the Middle East, has become even more grim recently. Moreover, interference in other countries' internal affairs, which is often seen in international affairs, and the widening gap between the North and the South have posed more problems to developing countries.

He said: Under such circumstances, it is even more necessary for developing countries, Third World countries, and nonaligned nations to strengthen cooperation and support each other to promote the establishment of a new international political and economic order.

Ghozali said: African countries, victims of the irrational international economic order, shoulder a heavy burden of debts and are facing serious economic difficulties. He pointed out: In the wake of the recent rapid change in the international situation, the poor countries should depend even more on themselves and on South-South cooperation. He emphasized that African countries should make full use of their manpower resources to overcome backwardness and institute economic integration—first and foremost, regional economic integration. He cited the example of the Maghrib Alliance.

Qian Qichen said: China supports the Arab countries' efforts to develop regional cooperation, because such efforts are conducive to regional peace and stability and the development of various countries.

While reviewing the development of Sino-Algerian bilateral relations, the two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation in various areas, and expressed the hope for further growth of cooperative relations between the two countries.

On China's domestic situation, Qian Qichen said: The domestic situation in China is stable. China cannot be isolated and will never yield to any pressure.

Ghozali said: It is erroneous to evaluate all countries with a single formula and to impose a country's value concept on another one. The best formula for developing a country is the one that is suitable to the country's own tradition, culture, and development level.

After the talks, Ghozali hosted a dinner for Foreign Minister Qian.

Qian Qichen arrived here this morning [28 July] to begin a three-day official goodwill visit to Algeria.

Meets With Bendjedid

*OW3007083290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0735 GMT 30 Jul 90*

[Text] Algiers, July 29 (XINHUA)—Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid met here Sunday with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and the two sides discussed ways to further strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation.

During the meeting, which was held in the presidential palace at noon, Bendjedid said that it is necessary for

Algeria and China, both engaged in deep-going reforms, to expand their co-operation through an assortment of channels.

Enterprises of the two nations, he added, should conduct more direct contacts to explore the various possibilities of cooperation.

Foreign Minister Qian said that the two countries, while carrying out their respective reforms, should adapt their relations to the new situation and look for new avenues of co-operation.

Touching on the global issues, President Bendjedid said that the present international situation tends to move ahead in an "unclear" direction. While there is a positive side in the growing possibilities for peace and stability, negative impacts do exist on the Third World countries, causing the poor nations to grow poorer and the rich richer, he added.

The negative factors that affect the African continent are more evident, which may eventually have an adverse impact upon the peace and security of the world as a whole, he warned.

The Chinese foreign minister said that under the current international situation, the developing countries should beef up their unity and concerted efforts. "China and Algeria are influential nations in the Third World, and it is of major significance for them to enhance mutual support and cooperation," he stressed.

Referring to the domestic situation, President Bendjedid said Algeria is suffering from temporary difficulties which, however, have been exaggerated by some over-pessimistic people. The government is determined to push forward democratization, but the process can only go ahead in light of the specific conditions and traditions of the country, he stressed.

Qian highly evaluated the economic achievements made by the Algerian Government and people under the leadership of President Bendjedid. He sincerely wished Algeria greater prosperity and steady development.

At the beginning of today's meeting, Qian handed President Bendjedid a letter written by Chinese President Yang Shangkun. The Chinese foreign minister, on behalf of the Chinese leaders, invited President Bendjedid to revisit China. Bendjedid received the invitation with pleasure.

On Saturday, Qian held talks with his Algerian counterpart Sid Ahmed Ghazali during which they compared notes on the international situation, regional problems and bilateral relations.

Trade Delegation Ends Visit To Algeria 28 Jul

OW2807113390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0934 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Algiers, July 28 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Government economic delegation led by Ulan Mulun, assistant to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, concluded a one-week visit to Algeria today.

During his stay here, Ulan met with the Algerian ministers of foreign affairs, trade and transport, and the two sides discussed ways to develop bilateral economic cooperation, particularly projects financed by China.

Official on 'Bright Prospects' for Sino-Saudi Trade

OW2807105890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1003 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA)—The economic and trade relations between China and Saudi Arabia will enter a new stage of development in the wake of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, said a senior Chinese official in charge of trade.

In an interview with XINHUA, Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), said that the CCPIT is preparing a China fair in Jeddah, the Saudi capital, for next February in a move to further expand bilateral trade.

He looked back at the two countries' trade contacts over the past several years.

There had been economic exchanges between the two countries since the 1950s. However, it was not until recent years that rapid growth was recorded. The visit to Saudi Arabia in November 1987 by a Chinese business delegation headed by former CCPIT Chairman Jia Shi marked China's formal trade contacts with Saudi Arabia.

The following year saw the formation of the Chinese-Arabian Chamber of Commerce and the opening of trade representative offices in each other's country. The trade volume that year reached 296.14 million U.S. dollars. In 1989 the two-way trade rose to 319.27 million U.S. dollars, with 249.1 million U.S. dollars-worth of Chinese exports and 70.17 million U.S. dollars-worth of imports.

In December 1989 Zheng Hongye led a Chinese economic and trade delegation to Saudi Arabia to hold the "China export commodities exhibition" in Riyadh.

The exhibition was well received, recalled Zheng. It enabled more people in Saudi Arabia to learn about China's industrial development and its foreign trade.

During the fair, talks were held between the chief executives of the Chinese delegation and Saudi industrial and commercial figures. China signed export contracts worth 32 million U.S. dollars.

The Saudi side expressed its intention to organize a delegation to visit China soon.

According to statistics, in the first half of this year China exported goods worth 167.5 million U.S. dollars to Saudi Arabia and imported goods from there worth 21.2 million U.S. dollars.

Zheng said that to further expand the Saudi market China will conduct market research there in an effort to know more about sales and the setup of that nation's import and export trade.

At present, China mainly exports to Saudi Arabia foods, farm produce, arts and handicrafts, hardwares, machinery, electrical appliances and textile and light industrial goods. It imports fertilizers, chemical raw materials, wheat, and iron and steel, among others.

Zheng said China and Saudi Arabia have bright prospects for economic and trade co-operation. With the establishment of diplomatic relations, China will ceaselessly foster its economic and trade links with Saudi Arabia and promote the continuous development of bilateral relations of friendly co-operation.

East Europe

Future of Warsaw Pact Viewed

HK2707153390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Jul 90 p 6

["Roundup" by Hu Xijin (5170 6932 6651): "Views on the Future of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] The violent changes in the East European situation over the past year or so and the process of German reunification are pounding at the traditional position and role of the Warsaw Pact. "Where will the Warsaw Pact go?" This has become a subject often talked about by the member states of the organization and the world media.

At a summit conference of the organization held last July, Soviet leader Gorbachev proposed to change the Warsaw Pact "from a military political organization into a political military organization." He emphasized that every member state of the organization "has the right to work out its own political line without external interference" and that it is necessary to "promote multilateral cooperation on the basis of peace and mutual respect." The statement issued by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, which was held at the beginning of June this year, said that "to a great extent, the image of the enemy in the ideological field is eliminated by the common efforts of both East and West." Therefore, "effort will be made to restudy the nature, functions, and activities of the Warsaw Pact." As a matter of fact, the changes that have taken place in the political situation of various East European countries over the past year beginning from last July

have brought about great changes in the internal structure of the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Union held that the time "has gone" when the Soviet Union was able to make decisions unilaterally. At present, the Warsaw Pact "is attaching greater importance to analyzing and considering all kinds of viewpoints." The Soviet Union has started to withdraw its troops from the territories of some allies and to negotiate with some others on the issue of troop withdrawal. With the rapid development of the merger of Democratic Germany and Federal Germany, Germany will leave the Warsaw Pact after reunification, and this seems to be an inevitable outcome. On 26 June, the Hungarian parliament adopted a resolution. It formally announced that Hungary will withdraw from the Warsaw Pact "as soon as possible." Moreover, the same voice of withdrawing from the organization can also be heard in other East European countries. According to Western news agencies, Eppelmann, defense minister of Democratic Germany, recently disclosed that all military establishments of the Warsaw Pact, including the common supreme headquarters, will be abolished within this year. At present, on informal occasions, people, including the Soviet people, even ask: Has the Warsaw Pact "disintegrated?"

In view of this situation, some Soviet leaders have repeatedly emphasized that the Warsaw Pact should continue to exist. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Warsaw Pact, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Yazov emphasized that being a defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact was an important factor of stability and security in Europe and the whole world. "Although generally speaking, the international climate is becoming warmer, the danger of war is still far from being eliminated." "There is an objective necessity for the existence" of the Warsaw Pact. General Lushev [lu she fu 4151 5287 1133], commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, also emphasized that the obligations of various signatory states to the Warsaw Treaty are still there. At a recent meeting of defense ministers of the member states, which was held in Berlin, both senior Soviet military leaders reiterated that so long as NATO is still there, the Warsaw Pact should also continue to exist. At the political consultative meeting of the organization, held at the beginning of June this year, when talking about the fact that the member states of the Warsaw Pact "differ from one another in thousands of ways," Gorbachev also emphasized the "common interest" and mutual "trust" among them. However, as the current relationship between the Soviet Union and the East European countries is quite different from that of the past, it seems there are still problems whether the latter can accept the viewpoint of the former.

Nevertheless, people have noticed that in the recent period, most East European countries have said that they will continue to discharge their obligations to the Warsaw Pact. On some public occasions, they expressed their support for the following viewpoint that the Soviet

Union has repeatedly reiterated: Reform should be carried out by both NATO and the Warsaw Pact simultaneously so that the military confrontation between the two groups can be changed into political dialogue and so that the two organizations can be disbanded at the same time in the future and be replaced by an all-European security system.

The media held that Poland and some other member states have certain misgivings about the changes in the European situation, especially the reunification of Germany. At present, they feel safer to remain in the Warsaw Pact. Moreover, in economic affairs, these countries are relying on their ties with the Soviet Union to a great extent. Therefore, it is reckoned that on the question of withdrawing from the Warsaw Pact, they will adopt a cautious attitude.

According to observers' analyses, for a period to come, the Warsaw Pact will continue to exist. But it is possible that it will not be the Warsaw Pact in the past sense and will be politicalized very soon. This change may weaken

the position of the Warsaw Pact in its disarmament talks with NATO. But it may also promote changes within the latter at the same time. On the internal changes of the Warsaw Pact, the views of NATO politicians are also changing. The result of NATO's London summit meeting at the beginning of July showed that such changes are really taking place. For example, NATO has expressed its willingness to sign a joint declaration with the Warsaw Pact to announce that both sides "are no longer opponents." It has also invited Gorbachev and the leaders of East European countries to give lectures in the organization. It was also announced that NATO will revise its "flexible response" strategy it has practised for a long time and adopt a more flexible stand on the issue of arms control. However, on the tentative idea of disbanding the two big blocs simultaneously, NATO is still taking a negative attitude. Under this situation, the trend of development of the two European military blocs, especially the future of the Warsaw Pact, has attracted people's attention.

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin Makes Inspection Tour of Tibet

Stresses Maintaining Stability

OW2907123790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0747 GMT 29 Jul 90

[By reporter He Ping]

[Text] Lhasa, 29 Jul (XINHUA)—During his recent inspection tour in Tibet, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission [CMC], pointed out: Under the CPC leadership, Tibet, which firmly takes the socialist course, has experienced earthshaking changes in the past 40 years. At present, the leading collectives of the Tibet Autonomous Region are united and powerful, the region enjoys social stability, its economic development is steady, and living standards are improving step by step. Stability, development, and prosperity are the common aspirations of people of all nationalities.

On 20 July, after concluding an inspection in Golmud in Qinghai, General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Chi Haotian, CMC member and chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], flew across the Kunlun Mountains and ascended the Tibetan Plateau, which is known as the "roof of the world" because its average altitude is more than 4,000 meters above sea level. During their week-long visit there, they visited Lhasa, Xigaze, and other areas, bringing the kind attention of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the CMC to the 2 million and more cadres and people of all nationalities and the vast number of PLA commanders and fighters and armed police in Tibet. Wherever they went, people of all nationalities accorded them a rousing welcome and presented Jiang Zemin and his party with white silk scarfs that embody the profound goodwill of people of all nationalities in Tibet.

In the company of Hu Jintao and Raidi, secretary and deputy secretary of the Tibet Regional Party Committee, respectively; Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the regional government; Gu Shanqing [6253 0810 1987], political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region; and Jiang Hongquan, commander of the Tibet Military District, Jiang Zemin visited factories, rural areas, pastoral areas, schools, hospitals, and bases of PLA and armed police forces, and had extensive contacts with the vast number of soldiers and people in Tibet and informal meetings with grass-roots cadres there. He also stepped down from his car on many occasions to have cordial talks with the local people and wished them "zhaxidele" (meaning good luck and best wishes).

During the inspection, Jiang Zemin heard a report given by Hu Jintao on behalf of Tibet's leading party and government authorities, received party, government, and military leading cadres at and above county levels,

and made important speeches. Jiang Zemin fully endorsed the just-concluded Fourth Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Congress and the first leading group formed at the first plenary session of the fourth regional party committee, as well as the guidelines that the congress set forth for future work in Tibet. He said: The Central Committee and State Council have ample confidence in Tibet's stability and development and have great hopes in the people of all nationalities in Tibet. The Central Committee and State Council will continue to carry out special policies and flexible measures in Tibet in an effort to expedite Tibet's economic development. Whatever policies were drawn up by the Central Committee, the State Council, and various central departments and committees in the past will remain unchanged as long as it has been proved that they are able to facilitate Tibet's national economic development and the improvement of the Tibetan people's livelihood. As always, the Central Committee and State Council will provide Tibet the necessary support and assistance in terms of manpower and material and financial resources, and will continue to mobilize all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to support Tibet in a planned manner.

With respect to future work in Tibet, Comrade Jiang Zemin stressed: We must continue to give first priority to the work of stabilizing the situation in Tibet. Without a stable social environment, the vast number of people there will not be able to lead a normal life, nor will they be able to concentrate on economic construction. Moreover, this is not an issue concerning Tibet alone; it is an issue relevant to the unification of the motherland and the unity of people of all nationalities. This being the case, further stabilizing the situation in Tibet is a mission of top priority, and all party and government organizations must attach great importance to it and strive to accomplish it. Resolute and effective measures must be taken to rebuff the disturbances that separatists inside and outside Tibet create to upset its social tranquility.

Commenting on Tibet's economic construction, Jiang Zemin pointed out: The task at present and in the future should primarily be one of laying the foundation. Great efforts must be made to promote agricultural production and animal husbandry, develop energy resources and communications, and train the needed personnel. He endorsed Tibet's strategic plan for comprehensively developing the Yalung Zangbo Jiang, the Lhasa He, and the Nyang Qu He, pointing out that this is where Tibet should make a breakthrough in developing its agriculture and animal husbandry and speeding up its economic development. Thus leadership over development must be intensified, the plan must be carefully drawn up and designed, and organization must be scrupulous so that it can be carried out systematically and effectively. In short, Tibet should follow the principles for steady development and take gradual steps to turn its rich natural resources into economic strengths so that its national economic and social development can be expedited.

Jiang Zemin also pointed out: Upholding the party's leadership is the basic guarantee for Tibet's victory in revolution and construction. It is also the correct choice made by people of all nationalities in China, including the Tibetan people, during the protracted course of struggle. Thus, we should attach great importance to educating the vast number of party members, especially all leading cadres of the party, in basic Marxist theory, basic party lines, and basic knowledge so that we can have more proficient cadres and, in particular, stronger leading groups at all levels. We should also make unremitting efforts to improve party conduct and bring about a cleaner government. He stressed: Tibet is a sprawling but sparsely populated region that is not easily accessible, and its communications services are outmoded. Under such circumstances, conducting investigation and study at grass-roots units, establishing direct contacts with the masses, and keeping abreast of first-hand information are particularly important. Thus, our party and government cadres, and particularly those in leading positions, must realize that the masses are the most important people. They must regularly go down to the grass-roots units to conduct investigation and study, take the initiative in establishing contacts with them, listen to their views and requests, show concern for their production and livelihood, resolve their practical problems, and help them with production and economic development.

During his stay in Lhasa, Jiang Zemin visited the Lhasa Rug Factory, the agro-pastoral area in Doilungdeqen County, the Yangbajing Geothermal Power Plant, the in-patient department of the Autonomous Regional Hospital of Traditional Tibetan Medicine, the Lhasa No. 1 Primary School, and the Tibet Autonomous Regional Archives.

With regard to personnel training, Jiang Zemin called on the party and government organizations and the leadership at all levels in Tibet to treat the development of intellectual resources and education, the training of qualified personnel, and the enhancement of scientific and general knowledge among the people of various nationalities in Tibet as a strategic task. He said: In the development of education in Tibet, special attention should be paid to moral education. It is necessary to strengthen education in patriotism and socialism in light of the conditions of China and Tibet, so as to make the students know from childhood that Tibet is an inalienable sacred part of the big family of the motherland, and that there will be no socialist new Tibet if there is no CPC.

Jiang Zemin showed great concern about implementation of the party's policies on nationalities and religion. During his stay in Lhasa, he successively visited the Jokhang Temple and the Potala Palace, which is under repair. He cordially met with Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and other patriots from religious circles and minority nationalities. The meeting

took place in Luobulinka in the Lhasa suburbs on 24 July. Jiang Zemin said: Tibet is a member of the big family of the motherland. The hearts of the people of various nationalities across the country are always linked to each other. In the course of the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we are closely united, support each other, and share weal and woe. He said that to continue to comprehensively and correctly implement the party's policies on nationalities and religion is of great importance to strengthening the regional autonomy of minority nationalities, uniting the people of all walks of life and all nationalities, mobilizing all positive factors, achieving longlasting peace and order in Tibet, and promoting national economic development. He urged the people of all walks of life and all nationalities in Tibet to unite even more closely under the banner of patriotism and socialism, and work hard together for the great cause of building a united and prosperous socialist new Tibet with a well-developed culture. On 26 July, Jiang Zemin visited Zhaxi Lhunbo Temple in Xigaze and was accorded a grand welcome by the monks there. He stood in silence in front of the embalmed remains of Master Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain in memory of his patriotism.

During the inspection tour, Jiang Zemin also met with some comrades who came from the interior to work in Tibet. He said: To develop Tibet is the common responsibility of the Chinese nation, not the responsibility of the people of various nationalities in Tibet alone. In the last several decades, a large number of cadres of Han and other nationalities have had the honor of coming to support the frontier. They have overcome difficulties with respect to family, physical conditions and everyday life, worked hard in arduous environments, and dedicated their youth and energies to Tibet's revolution, construction, prosperity, and progress. A number of advanced and model persons have emerged from among them, and some of them have even given their lives. They are forerunners in supporting, developing, and building Tibet. The people of various nationalities in Tibet will never forget them.

During the inspection tour in Tibet, Jiang Zemin cordially called on the cadres and fighters of the PLA and armed police units at border defense posts, as well as the cadres and police of the public security departments, procuratorial organs, and courts. He also reviewed some PLA units in Tibet. He highly praised them for displaying a revolutionary combative spirit of enduring hardship while working in a difficult high-elevation, cold, and oxygen-deficient environment, and for having made outstanding contributions to the country and the people. He earnestly encouraged them to continue to keep in mind the great trust placed in them by the party and the people and to make new contributions to maintaining the motherland's unification, to border defense, and to Tibet's stability, development, and construction.

Accompanying General Secretary Jiang Zemin on the inspection tour were Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Wang Weicheng, director of the

Policy Research Office of the CPC Central Committee; Zhang Shengzuo, deputy head of the Central Committee United Front Work Department; Jiang Jiafu, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Zhang Youcai, vice minister of finance; Zeng Qinghong, deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; and An Chengxin, deputy secretary general of the State Council.

Jiang First CMC Chief To Visit

HK2807062290 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
28 Jul 90 p 2

["Dispatch from Beijing on 27 July" by staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1017 1627): "Jiang Zemin Is Heading for Lhasa by Car To Attend Celebrations for the 25th Founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region"]

[Text] According to a source, the CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin is driving to Lhasa, Tibet, in the capacity of General Secretary and Central Military Commission [CMC] chairman, to attend celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region and the 40th anniversary of the PLA's [People's Liberation Army's] entering of Tibet.

The source said: He is the second leader of the highest echelons of the CPC to ever visit Tibet (the first one was Hu Yaobang) since the founding of the People's Republic of China. At the same time, he is also the first Central Military Commission chairman to ever make such a visit. Jiang Zemin's visit to Tibet as the core of the leadership collective of the CPC third generation is of special significance. The visit itself shows that Tibet has achieved social stability since martial law was lifted this year and all the more reflects the concern of the central authorities for the work concerning Tibet.

The source said: This time Jiang Zemin is entering Tibet by car. This is also the first move of its kind ever taken by a top Chinese leader. Jiang Zemin began to drive to Lhasa from Geermu in Qinghai, at the start of the Qinghai-Tibet Highway. The purpose of Jiang's doing this is, first, to convey his appreciation for the army service stations guarding the highway along his way to Tibet, which have done a good job in protecting and maintaining the highway under difficult conditions in a world of ice and snow for the last four decades, and which were recently commended by the CMC, and second, to visit some cities along the way and understand what is going on there. According to the source, the extension of appreciation to army service stations along the highway by the CMC chairman is a first in the past 40 years.

The source said: Jiang Zemin's current trip shows the work style of the CPC leaders of the third generation: traveling with a minimum of pomp and without reporters. According to the source, at a recent meeting with foreign guests, former state leader Deng Xiaoping made an appraisal of the leading body of the CPC third generation. He said: In the past year, a new leading body

of our country was established. The facts since then have proven that the leading body is competent for its job.

Army Role Heightened

HK2807013290 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 28 Jul 90 p 8

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Excerpts] The party's General-Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, made an unpublicised trip to Tibet earlier in the week to check on the security of the autonomous region, Chinese sources said last night. [passage omitted]

A key goal of Mr Jiang's visit was to ensure that after the lifting of martial law in Lhasa on May 1, security forces in the city and its environs are sufficient to keep the underground secessionist movement in check.

China analysts said that while Beijing was relieved that there had been no major protests since the imposition of martial law in March last year, senior party leaders were at pains to ask cadres and military officers to heighten their vigilance.

Following a meeting of the CMC in spring, the army has been asked to play a larger role in the suppression of "splittist" movements among minority peoples.

At the same time, Beijing is moving to pacify the impoverished region by pumping unprecedented levels of funds into infrastructure development.

These include a just-announced 577 million yuan (HK\$923.2 million) project for irrigation and agriculture improvement during the next 10 years.

Mr Jiang was anxious to personally pass along Beijing's latest Tibet policies to a new crop of party, government and military leaders who had been installed in recent months.

In late May, Mr Gyaincain Norbu, a law and order specialist, replaced Mr Doje Cering as the Tibet Governor. And earlier this month, the party secretary, Mr Hu Jintao, the region's most powerful figure, was given a new term of office.

According to a report in the just-publicised issue of the China-watching journal, CONTEMPORARY, except for the commander, Major-General Jiang Hongquan, the senior leadership of the Tibet Military District has been reshuffled.

The director of the political department, Mr Geng Quanli, has been promoted to political commissar. The district chief of staff, Mr Xu Minggao, has been elevated to deputy commander.

Apart from internal promotions, officers have also been transferred from the Chengdu Military Region. For example, the new head of the political department, Mr Qiu Jian, used to be the political commissar of the 13th Army.

Analysts say extensive personnel changes in the Tibet district reflects the need to reward officers who distinguished themselves in the martial law command.

The reshuffle was announced in Lhasa last month by the new commander of the Chengdu Military Region, Lieutenant-General Zhang Taiheng.

Jiang 'Exploring Talks' With Dalai Lama

HK3007023190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Jul 90 pp 1, 8

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] Chinese Communist Party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, said during his first trip to Tibet last week that Beijing's "special and flexible" policies toward the autonomous region would remain unchanged.

Mr Jiang, who ended his one-week tour last Thursday, also warned against the spread of the secessionist movement, pointing out that "stability is the overriding task".

The party boss said the party's "special policies and flexible measures" toward Tibet, including mobilising other provinces to support the region, would continue to help speed economic development.

"Policies that have proven to benefit Tibet's development and the improvement of the living standards of Tibetans will remain in place," the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY quoted Mr Jiang as saying.

Mr Jiang, who held lengthy talks with party, government and military leaders, also warned that Beijing would continue to use tough tactics to crack down on the underground "secessionist" movement.

"We must adopt forceful measures to combat incidents fabricated by secessionists both within and outside Tibet," he said.

Mr Jiang called for "persistence in upholding the leadership of the Communist Party," which he described as the "guarantee" of Tibet's revolution and construction.

He pledged that Beijing would continue its policy of freedom of religion and of promoting harmonious relations among China's ethnic groups.

Western experts said Mr Jiang's trip—only the second visit by a party chief to the province—was aimed at convincing international opinion that conditions in the autonomous region had stabilised and that the West should contribute more towards Tibet's development.

Informed sources said yesterday Mr Jiang was also exploring ways to resume talks with the exiled government of the Dalai Lama.

The sources said that in the past year, the State Nationality Affairs Commission and other units dealing with united front and ethnic minorities had sent out feelers to

Tibetan exiles about Beijing's intention to hold talks to defuse racial tension in the region.

Western diplomats said another key objective of Mr Jiang's visit was to ensure that, after the lifting of martial law on May 1, there were adequate security forces to counter underground secessionist movement.

While there has been no major demonstrations since the imposition of martial law last March, protests have continued unabated.

Informed sources said hundreds of Tibetans in Lhasa observed the birthday of the Dalai Lama on July 6 with the forbidden religious ceremony, wearing tsampa flowers and throwing them in the air. Others went to hilltops on the outskirts of the city and burnt incense.

These rituals have been banned by Lhasa authorities since last October, when they were used to celebrate the award of the Nobel Prize to the Dalai Lama.

Analysts say Mr Jiang wanted to ensure that, after recent reshuffles in the local government and military district, the new leadership in the region was up to the task of maintaining law and order.

For example, in late May, Mr Gyaincain Norbu was named Governor, replacing Mr Doje Cering, who had been blamed for failing to contain the secessionists.

Tibetan sources said, however, that Beijing's apparent effort to name a new corps of hard-line local leaders had met widespread opposition.

The sources said the authorities had recently postponed the demotion of the Lhasa mayor, Mr Luoga, because of the latter's popularity among some quarters of the local populace.

State Council Approves Potala Renovation Plan

OW2807111690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0949 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's highest governing body, recently approved an overall plan for the renovation of the noted Potala Palace in Lhasa, the capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Li Tieying, a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and State Councillor, called a meeting July 17 to discuss the palace renovation plan.

Participants at the meeting approved the plan and decided to begin the overall renovation immediately.

The renovation plan covers 77 projects, which are expected to be completed by the end of 1993. Nine of the projects began last year.

At the meeting, Li Tieying called for keeping a detailed record of the palace renovation and shooting a documentary film on it for future repair reference.

Located in center of Lhasa, the 1,300-year-old palace is the Vatican of Tibetan Buddhism and a symbol of Tibetan culture.

Despite the regular repair work funded by the State Council and the Tibetan Regional Government in the past 30 years, the magnificent building has long been in disrepair.

In March 1988 the State Council called a meeting to discuss the renovation of the palace and decided to allocate special funds for it.

Last August Li Tieying led a group to Lhasa and inspected the palace.

Yin Fatang Attends Tibet People's Congress

OW2907204890 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Announcer-read video report; from the "News" program]

[Text] Yin Fatang, member of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, and his party attended a meeting held at the regional convention center yesterday morning to hear a report about the work of the Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. [Video shows medium shots of a conference room in which attendees are seen sitting at long tables forming a square]

On behalf of the regional people's congress, Wang Guangxi, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, gave Yin Fatang and his party a detailed report on the work accomplished by the current people's congress and its future projects. [Video shows closeup, bust shots of Wang reading from prepared notes, then pans the room to show medium closeups of other attendees]

After hearing the report, Comrade Yin Fatang fully endorsed the work accomplished by the regional people's congress. [Video shows closeup of a casually dressed Yin Fatang, who appears to be in his late sixties, making informal remarks]

He said: The regional people's congress has accomplished a great deal of work. Its successes are noticeable. The regional people's congress has made special contributions while accomplishing special projects.

Relevant leaders of the NPC Standing Committee, and the NPC Legislative Affairs Committee, Finance and Economic Affairs Committee, and Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee were present at the meeting. [Video shows closeups of a smiling Yin nodding and speaking to an unidentified official sitting at his right]

Jiang: No Interference in China's Affairs

OW2807163690 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No. 29, 16-22 Jul 90 p 4

["Jiang: No Butting in China's Affairs"—BEIJING REVIEW headline]

[Text] Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin issued a warning to the seven Western industrialized nations prior to their summit in Houston, the United States, that economic sanctions imposed on China will get them nowhere.

Jiang said on July 6 when interviewed by Watanabe Noboru, president of the MAINICHI Newspaper Group, that the "big seven" should discuss their economy and other issues.

"I am afraid it would not be proper if they interfere in the affairs of other countries," he said.

Jiang stressed that what social system should be practised in a particular country is the sole business of the country's own people, and brooks no interference from others.

What happened over the past year has proved that China will never yield to foreign pressures on the issue of sovereignty, he said.

"It is very unwise for some Western countries to impose economic sanctions on China, as this will bring no positive results but will, instead, arouse the Chinese people's resentment," the party chief said.

Jiang told Noboru that China has tried to develop democracy to the fullest possible extent by exploring all possible channels in light of the country's specific circumstances.

He briefed his Japanese visitor on the People's Congress, multi-party co-operation and political consultation, as democratic systems under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Freedom, democracy and human rights are relative and concrete concepts that are inseparable from a country's social development, Jiang said.

"We believe China's existing democratic system best fits the nation's reality," he added.

Jiang also told Noboru that China's economic growth, which had slowed down since January, has made a steady upturn since May.

This year, he predicted, China's industry will possibly register a 6 percent growth rate and agriculture, 4 percent.

With economic retrenchment, inflation has been brought under control and prices have been made basically stable.

China is now working hard to rationalize the industrial structure so as to produce more marketable products, Jiang said.

"We are unanimous in the view that the economic structure is one of combining a planned economy with market regulation and we must never go back to the old road of a highly centralized economy," the party leader said.

He disclosed that former party leader Zhao Ziyang's case is still under investigation.

"He is still a party member and no change has been made in his treatment in terms of material well-being, in accordance with our party's long-time practice," Jiang added.

Asked about relations between China's mainland and Taiwan, he said the mainland authorities advocate negotiations on an equal footing between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, under the principle of "one China" to solve various issues concerning reunification.

After reunification, Taiwan can retain its armed forces, as well as its political and economic systems, the Communist Party chief promised.

He welcomed the recent trend in Taiwan to strengthen contacts and exchanges with the mainland.

"We stand for the strengthening of contacts, including economic exchanges, between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits," Jiang said. "Taiwan businessmen are welcome to invest and set up factories on the mainland."

The party leader also discussed China's relations with Japan, the United States and South Korea.

He believes China and Japan, as two sovereign nations, should develop co-operative relations independently, although China understands the importance Japan attaches to its relations with the United States.

Jiang described U.S. President George Bush's recent announcement on renewing China's most-favoured-nation status as a "wise decision," saying it was beneficial to both sides.

China and the United States, he added, should make joint efforts for the restoration of normal relations at an early date.

Jiang also said that as an Asian nation, China is concerned with the stability of the situation on the Korean peninsula. But so far, China has only non-governmental trade relations with South Korea, and is not considering other contacts for the time being, he said.

Li Ruihuan Hits Back at 'Veiled Attacks'

HK3007022190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 30 Jul 90 p 10

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] China's ideology chief, Li Ruihuan, has hit back at veiled attacks on him in the CHINESE CULTURAL NEWS by conservative ideologues, according to Chinese sources.

He called the two articles in question "erroneous" and has ordered a "thorough investigation" of the case, saying those responsible would be dealt with.

Mr Li's stinging speech was released at an internal briefing for the Propaganda Department held by the department's head Wang Renzhi, sources said.

Mr Li said an article titled, The Party Central's direction on Ideology, and an editorial called, The Whole Party Must Obey the Central, seriously violated regulations on reporting speeches by party leaders.

The June 24 edition of CULTURAL NEWS, the official newspaper of the Ministry of Culture, carried the two-page article which indirectly criticised Mr Li for his conciliatory speeches towards intellectuals. The editorial said "some people" paid no attention to the directions on ideology laid down by central leaders and were interested in a "new spirit".

Citing the party's regulations on publishing leaders' speech, Mr Li said the paper was "not authorised" to release the party central's direction on ideology without the approval of the Party Documentary Research Centre.

"At a time when the party central has reiterated the importance of the regulations it was erroneous (for the paper) to violate discipline in the editorial," he said.

"It also failed to report the party central's views on ideology in a complete and accurate way," he said.

Mr Li said the article singled out a speech by senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping made after the June 4 crackdown but failed to take note of Mr Deng's views made on other occasions such as the Third Plenary Session of the Communist Party's 11th Central Committee.

"The article also failed to report quotations from the party general-secretary, Jiang Zemin and premier Li Peng in an accurate manner.

"Although the title is the Party Central's Direction On Ideology, it excluded the speeches made by some other comrades among the central leadership," said Mr Li.

The article did not contain one quote by Mr Li even though he is in charge of propaganda and ideology.

"This gives the public the impression that my speeches made before were invalid, and differences existed among the central's core leadership...such effects are very bad."

Mr Li said the editorial was wrong to negate the "new spirit" which called for a more tolerant political environment.

He said the new spirit, which he had emphasised, could be sensed in a series of new measures adopted by the party. He cited as examples the speech made by Jiang Zemin on May 4; the release of a batch of detainees involved with last year's turmoil; and the approval for dissident Fang Lizhi to leave the United States embassy in Beijing for Britain.

He said that any negation of the "new spirit" would impede the implementation of policy and disrupt social stability by confusing the public.

"The articles have aroused controversy across the country...giving the public the impression that members of the Politburo Standing Committee were not united."

In his speech, Mr Li said the articles could be used by hostile forces to create social instability and split the leadership.

He asked the Propaganda Department to take "resolute measures" to remedy the situation.

The department was ordered to relay Mr Li's messages to propaganda channels at all levels and "investigate the case thoroughly".

He stressed that those held responsible would be dealt with accordingly and could not escape disciplinary action by shifting responsibility.

Mr Li's statement indicates that He Jingzhi, China's acting Minister of Culture, would be held responsible for the articles and lose his post.

Leadership Encourages 'Learn From Yan Libin'

OW2807141190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1334 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Jinan, July 28 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Communist Party chief Jiang Zemin, President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng call on the people to learn from a model communist and a sailor who gave his life when putting out a shipyard fire on November 18, 1989.

The three leaders wrote inscriptions to encourage people to learn from Yan Libin, 32, who was loyal to the party, the country and the people.

Jiang, Li, Others Meet Scholarly Olympic Teams

OW3007155990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1453 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA)—General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng met here today with the leaders and members of the Chinese teams to the

recent International Scholarly Olympics of math, chemistry, physics and information.

"As a Chinese, I heartily rejoiced at the tour the young students won for our country," Jiang said when meeting them in Zhongnanhai, the headquarters of the party Central Committee.

The facts have proven that the Chinese nation is an outstanding one, the general secretary said, and all the Chinese should have a proper sense of pride about that.

Chinese youths are China's future and hope, he said, and "we should help, support and set strict demands on them."

Premier Li Peng said that these students have set good examples for all the Chinese young people.

It is not enough for a middle school student to master math, physics and chemistry, the premier said, he should also pay great attention to the study of politics and history.

Both Jiang and Li encouraged the young students to do a better job in future and earn greater honor for China.

State Councillors Li Tieying and Song Jian were also present at the meeting.

Yang Shangkun Bids Army Ensure Asiad Security

OW3007131290 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jul 90

[From "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows Yang Shangkun clad in a white shirt and meeting with a number of unidentified People's Liberation Army (PLA) cadres. Video also shows several close-up shots of Yang Shangkun as he attends an indoor discussion meeting with several military officers.]

Yang Shangkun, state president and first vice chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC), this afternoon visited responsible comrades at the division level and above of various PLA units and armed police units stationed in Qinhuangdao at Beidaihe; he also visited commanders and fighters of a PLA unit stationed there.

On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Yang Shangkun extended festival greetings to the commanders and fighters. President Yang said: Although Comrade Deng Xiaoping, former CMC chairman, has retired, we must continue to implement his guiding ideology, especially his thinking on army building.

President Yang showed great interest in the building of various PLA units and inquired in detail about the work of various units. President Yang said: Our army shoulders the heavy task of protecting the socialist motherland. It is necessary to maintain stability and to a good job in ideological and political work. The PLA units play an important role in safeguarding society's security; they

should help local governments maintain social order during the Asian Games in order to ensure their smooth operation.

Responsible comrades of various PLA units pledged that they would seriously implement the important instruction of President Yang and work hard to do a good job in safeguarding public security during the Asian Games. They expressed their gratitude to President Yang for his kind regards and pledged to do a good job in building up their respective units.

Leading comrades of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the Hebei Provincial Party Committee took part in the meeting.

President Yang also went to barracks of a PLA unit stationed there to see cadres and fighters of the unit and carefully inquired about their working and living conditions.

Wu Shaozu Says Nation Mobilized for Asiad

*OW2707122890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0744 GMT 27 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)—All the Beijingers and the whole Chinese people have been mobilized for a successful Asian Games in Beijing, chief of the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee (BAGOC), said here on Friday.

Wu Shaozu, executive president of the BAGOC, said the nation-wide mobilization aims at providing a convenient, safe and comfortable environment to the games participants.

Wu, who is also minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, was speaking at the opening here Friday of a three-day meeting of the chefs-de-mission of the Asian Games participating delegations.

Chef-de-mission or their representatives of 31 delegations attended the opening-day session.

Roy de Silva, vice-president of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) from Sri Lanka, attended the meeting as the representative of the OCA President Sheikh Fahad al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Wu said that, after the finish of the material preparations, the organizers are now busy training the BAGOC staffs and volunteers.

He Zhenliang, executive vice-president of the BAGOC, described the September 22-October 7 games as "a great gathering of the Asian family".

The organizers have succeeded in having all the 38 member organizations of the OCA participating.

"This means a long-cherished will of the Asian peoples has come true," he said.

He, who is vice-president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, released that over 60 IOC members including IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and all the executive board members have confirmed to attend the games' opening ceremony.

He said the 16-day Asian Games is a chance to demonstrate the solidarity of Asian sports circles and the whole of Asian peoples.

"Only a united Asia can speak with strength in the world of sports," he said. "But it's up to joint efforts by all of us to make the games a great success," he added.

Wan Siquan, secretary-general of the BAGOC, briefed the preparations of the games.

The attendants of the meeting will also visit the games venues and had specific meetings with BAGOC officials on various aspects on the participation of their athletes.

BAGOC officials answered questions raised by the attendants at the meeting.

The BAGOC security department hosted a two-day meeting beginning here Friday, with security coordinators of various participating delegations participating.

Wang Zhen Speaks at Heilongjiang Rally

*SK2907091290 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 27 Jul 90*

[Excerpts] A rally to extend regards to the commanders and soldiers stationed in Heilongjiang Province, officers and men transferred to civilian jobs, intellectuals, support-the-border educated youths, and staff members and workers of farms and their family members was held at the provincial exhibition hall on the morning of 27 July. Wang Zhen, vice president of the state, gave a speech to give his regards. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, he extended cordial regards to the province's demobilized officers and men transferred to civilian jobs, staff members and workers of land reclamation units, support-the-border youths, scientific and technical personnel, commanders and soldiers of the army units stationed in northeast China, and the people throughout the province.

A solemn and vigorous atmosphere permeated the theater of the Heilongjiang Provincial Exhibition Hall. Representatives of demobilized officers and men transferred to civilian jobs, staff members and workers of land reclamation units, support-the-border youths, and scientific and technical personnel, who had made tremendous contributions to developing, constructing and defending Heilongjiang, representatives of the provincial military district, the army units stationed in the province and armed police forces, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, advisory commission, people's congress, government, committee of the Chinese People's

Political Consultative Conference and discipline inspection commission, retired comrades at and above the deputy-provincial level, and some office cadres of the province and Harbin arrived at the theater very early. The theater, which can seat 2,200 people, had a full house. When Vice President Wang Zhen took his seat on the rostrum in the company of Yu Yongbo, Song Keda, Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Zhou Wenhua, He Kang, Liu Jiang, Wang Haiyan, Liu Bin, Cheng Lianchang, Li Genshen, Cui Honglin, Ma Chunwa, Dong Yisheng and Chen Derun, all the people present rose to give them warm applause for a long time.

Provincial Governor Shao Qihui declared the rally open. All the people present at the theater expressed a warm welcome to Vice President Wang Zhen's speech. [passage omitted]

Vice President Wang Zhen said: On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, I extend cordial regards and high respect to the vast number of demobilized officers and men transferred to civilian jobs in Heilongjiang Province, staff members and workers of land reclamation units, support-the-border youths, scientific and technical personnel, and the 35 million people throughout the province who have worked in the northeastern frontier of the motherland for a long period of time and made significant contributions to the party and the state; and to all the commanders and soldiers of the Shenyang Military Region and the people's armed forces of Heilongjiang Province.

Vice President Wang Zhen said: Heilongjiang Province has a vast area and abundant resources. Success in the development and construction of the province has very great significance in making the border areas prosper, consolidating national defense, and developing the four modernizations drive throughout the country.

Vice President Wang Zhen reviewed the history of Heilongjiang's development and construction. He said: When reviewing the course during which people pioneered causes through hard work and the tremendous changes that have taken place, we cherish a deep memory of the comrades who made important contributions and gave their precious lives for the development and construction of the northeastern frontier, and we cherish (Ouyang Xin), first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial party committee at that time, and other leading comrades who firmly supported the development and construction. Let us take this opportunity to express our high respect to them. [passage omitted]

Vice President Wang Zhen emphasized the need to unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles. He said: The four cardinal principles constitute the foundation for building the country, which we cannot do without even for a moment. The profound lessons from last year's turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion proved that the rampant spread of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization is a fundamental factor to

undermine our country's stability. Only by unswervingly upholding the four cardinal principles, and waging a resolute and protracted struggle against the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand can we have a true guarantee for the stability and lasting order in our country.

Vice President Wang Zhen said: We should firmly adhere to the general principle of reform and opening up. Reform and opening up are the road to the strength of the country. The general principle of reform and opening up defined by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping means the reform and opening up on the premise that the socialist orientation is adhered to; it is totally correct.

In his speech, Vice President stressed great development of the revolutionary spirit of pioneering a cause through hard work. He said: We should greatly develop the revolutionary spirit of pioneering a cause through hard work, and strive to achieve success in socialist economic construction. The fundamental purpose of our adherence to the four cardinal principles, reform, and opening up is to continuously develop social productive forces, and improve material and cultural living standards.

He said: To develop social productive forces, we should inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of pioneering a cause through hard work, the spirit of Jinggang Shan, and the spirit of Yanan. We should also inherit and carry forward the spirit of the great northern wilderness, the spirit of Daqing, and the spirit of the iron man, which were developed later. In the final analysis, these constitute the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, plain living, and arduous struggle. This spirit is the distinctive quality and cherished tradition of us, communists. [passage omitted]

Comrade Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, also spoke at the rally. On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, and the people throughout the province, he expressed gratitude for the loving care shown by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, and extended a warm welcome to visiting Vice President Wang Zhen and leading comrades from some ministries and commissions of the State Council, ministries and commissions of the State Council, and the General Political Department of the Liberation Army. He also extended high respect and heartfelt thanks to commanders and soldiers of the Liberation Army, officers and men of the armed police forces, disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers and those transferred to civilian jobs, intellectuals, support-the-border youths, and staff members and workers of farms and their family members, who had made tremendous contributions to developing, constructing, and defending Heilongjiang over the past 40-odd years.

Secretary Sun Weiben said: Over the past 40-odd years, the vast number of commanders and soldiers of the Liberation Army, officers and men transferred to

civilian jobs, intellectuals, support-the-border youths, and staff members and workers of farms and their family members, who rendered support to the border construction of Heilongjiang, have contributed their intelligent wisdom, youthful years and righteous ardor to the great cause of developing the great northern wilderness. Not only have they conducted immortal deeds for pioneering and developing the frontier, and played a role as leading and shock forces in the great practice of the socialist modernization of our province, but they have also left us a precious spiritual wealth for our future construction, reform and opening up.

He urged party organizations at various levels, Communist Party members, and soldiers and civilians throughout the province to rally more closely round the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, comprehensively implement the party's basic line, take the initiative in upholding the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, further emancipate their minds, resolutely promote reform and opening up, continuously strengthen the army-government and army-civilian unity, work hard to make the country prosperous, push the province's socialist modernization drive to a new stage, and open up a still better tomorrow for Heilongjiang.

After the rally, Vice President Wang Zhen watched the performance staged by the experimental Longjiang Opera troupe of the Heilongjiang song and dance theater together with the participants. He also had a group picture taken with the performers.

Wang Zhen Inscriptions for Winter Athletes

SK3007032190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] When asked by the leading group of Heilongjiang Province in charge of making preparations for the Seventh National Winter Sports Meet, Wang Zhen, vice president of the PRC, wrote an inscription for China's ice and snow sports athletes in Harbin on 27 July.

The inscription reads "Be Quick To Create High-Quality Achievements, and Stride Forward Toward the Countries Strong in Ice and Snow Sports."

The leading group pledged to definitely live up to the veteran revolutionary's ardent expectations on the [words indistinct] and the athletes and to exert efforts to successfully convene the winter sports meet and make contributions to developing China's ice and snow sports.

Commentator Views Party Style, Clean Government

HK3007121490 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Make Sustained and Redoubled Efforts To Push Forward the Building of a Good Party Work Style and a Clean Government"]

[Text] The building of good party work style and clean government is an issue of great concern for the whole party and the people of the entire country. The national forum on the work of discipline inspection was held in three stages recently by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The forum analyzed the situation, exchanged experiences, and concentrated on discussing and studying ways to strengthen the building of good party work style and clean government, with strengthening the relationships between the party and the masses as a key content. Implementation of the forum guidelines will further enhance the quality of discipline inspection work as a whole and upgrade the building of good party work style and clean government to a new level.

The party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core unswervingly implemented the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points" and scored gratifying achievements in earnestly grasping party building, in resolutely punishing corruption, in restoring the fine traditions of the party, and in strengthening the ties between the party and the people since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The following represents some of the main achievements: Having raised their understanding, party committees at all levels have included the building of good party work style and clean government as an important item on their agendas; leading organs and leading cadres have taken the lead to improve work efficiency and the result has been that the problems which the masses have demanded urgent solutions to have been and are being gradually solved; a number of cases involving violation of laws and discipline, including major ones, have been investigated and dealt with; and the party's fine traditions and work style have been further promoted. A large number of cadres have markedly enhanced their mass viewpoint and their awareness of being public servants by going amongst the masses and working at grass-root units. This has resulted in improved relations between the party and the masses. These facts show that a major climate has taken shape in which the whole party is paying attention to party building.

Of course, while fully appraising our achievements, we should soberly realize that these are initial achievements and that there are numerous problems awaiting further solution. Unhealthy tendencies and negative and corrupt phenomena still exist, some of which are quite serious. Therefore, we should not let down our guard and relax in the slightest degree under any circumstances. At present, under the new situation, there occur some signs of onesided understanding which merit our attention. For example, some people, failing to correctly understand the relationship between building a clean government and economic development, attributed some temporary difficulties encountered in economic work to the campaign to punish corruption and promote clean government. Some people set the building of a good party work style and a clean government against efforts to stabilize

the situation, fearing that "investigation of cases of wrongdoing will disrupt leading bodies." In practical work, some people resorted to lip service but refused to act accordingly; some grasped it intermittently; and some adopted a wait-and-see attitude. We should eliminate such ideological resistance and make sustained, redoubled efforts to push forward the building of good party work style and clean government.

A host of facts have proved that it is precisely corruption and unhealthy tendencies which have seriously disrupted normal economic order and put economic work into great disorder. Doing a good job in building good party work style and clean government is the prerequisite for implementing the policy decision of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform. Of course, combating corruption must be done in accordance with policies, laws, and regulations to prevent its growth. Nevertheless, we cannot refrain from doing something necessary for fear of slight risk, giving up investigation and handling of cases which should be investigated and handled. If we abandon halfway our efforts to punish corruption and build good party work style and clean government, this will simply shake the foundation of political stability and thereby hinder the smooth progress of economic development.

We should clearly understand that building of good party work style and clean government is a long-term, arduous, and urgent task. Experiences in various localities have proved that the results of this task are outstanding whenever it is firmly grasped. Unhealthy tendencies cannot be stopped but become even more serious in areas where this task is grasped perfunctorily or intermittently. We should know that improving party work style and party discipline and building a clean government is a historical duty which Chinese communists, being members of the ruling party, must undertake. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that improving party work style should run through the entire process of reform and opening to the outside world.

Judging from the present reality, two problems must be grasped as focal points to improve party work style and build clean government: The first is the problem of party and government cadres building private houses in violation of law and discipline and using public funds to decorate their quarters in excess of the allowable standard; the second is the problem of putting an end to unhealthy practices among various trades. Party committees at all levels should produce results in solving these two problems this year and the beginning of next year in accordance with the requirements set by the party Central Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. They should begin this work by starting out with leading departments and leading cadres, and policies and regulations should be made public. Leaders at all levels must get involved personally to institute a strict system of responsibility. Principal leaders shall be held responsible for perfunctory work and for covering up and protecting their subordinates.

As for the problem of unhealthy tendencies among various trades, the relevant administrative departments and the local party committees are responsible for solving it, but the relevant administrative departments should shoulder a greater responsibility. All units should formulate effective measures and institute a system to ensure that this work is carried out on a long-term basis.

The building of good party work style and clean government is the duty of the whole party. It is necessary to unswervingly implement the principle of "first, resolution, and second, persistence." All party committees should attach importance to this task, and the whole party should get involved in it. This is a common experience and lesson various localities and departments have gained and learned in carrying out the task of building good party work style and clean government. We should highly value and bear them in mind. At present, we have a good beginning in improving party work style and building clean government. We are convinced that as long as all party members, both at the top and bottom, join hands to work with one heart and one mind, persist in simultaneously building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, improve the party by enforcing strict discipline, and punish corruption, they will be able to bring about a new situation for the task of improving party work style and building clean government, and create a good environment for political, economic, and social stability in China.

Li Tieying Commends JINGJI RIBAO

OW2907003190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1457 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, 28 July (XINHUA)—Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councillor, referred to JINGJI RIBAO as "China's most influential economic newspaper," and affirmed the contributions it has made in economic development and in reform and opening to the outside world. He said this today while addressing the ongoing work meeting of JINGJI RIBAO. The State Council recently decided to place this national paper under its control. Li Tieying said that ensuring the successful operation of JINGJI RIBAO will be very important to efforts to further stabilize the economy, improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reform.

The JINGJI RIBAO work meeting opened in Beijing on 26 July. The prime task of participants is to study such issues as how to adapt to new changes, make new contributions, and intensify economic propaganda after JINGJI RIBAO comes under State Council control. During his speech, Fan Jingyi, the newspaper's editor-in-chief, said: Economic propaganda is an important part of the party's role in journalism. We must make greater efforts from now on to reflect the aims, thinking, and concepts of the party Central Committee and State Council in economic work, do a good job in publicizing

and expounding on major economic policies and directives, and increase coverage of macroeconomic issues, particularly macroeconomic analyses and forecasts.

Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, attended today's meeting to greet the participants. Wang Renzhi, director of the Central Committee Propaganda Department, Liu Zhongde, deputy secretary general of the State Council, and Yuan Mu, director of the State Council Research Office, had earlier attended and addressed the meeting.

Outlawed Union Leader Han Dongfang Faces Trial

HK3007015790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Jul 90 p 8

[By Geoff Crothall]

[Text] The leader of the outlawed Beijing Autonomous Workers' Union, Han Dongfang, who has been held in detention since last June, will be brought to trial later this year.

Han was formally charged with "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" this spring, but after being moved to Beijing's Banbuqiao detention centre in May, was told he would be brought to trial on "ordinary criminal charges".

Facing criminal charges, Han could still be sentenced to life imprisonment, even death. The vast majority of those executed during last year's crackdown after June 4 were charged with criminal offences such as "smashing, burning, looting and beating".

It is understood that the authorities decided to drop "counter-revolutionary" charges in order to avoid turning Han into a political martyr.

The decision to try Han is seen as an indication that while Beijing is trying to appease Western opinion by meeting out lenient treatment to well-known intellectuals, its basic policy of using strong-armed tactics to snuff out dissent remains intact.

Banbuqiao, located close to Beijing No. 1 prison, is a notorious pre-trial detention centre, where Democracy Wall activists Wei Jingsheng, Xu Wenli and Liu Qing were said to have been held after their arrest in 1979.

Before being moved to Banbuqiao, Han was being held in solitary confinement in the maximum security Paoju detention centre, next to the Soviet Embassy in northeast Beijing.

Last summer, 500 political prisoners and 500 ordinary criminals were held in Paoju, although 70 prisoners were released towards the end of last year.

Since his arrest last June, when he gave himself up to the police, Han has been denied visits from his young wife, who is unemployed and has no means of support.

According to the account of a former Paoju detainee, published by the New York-based human rights organisation, Asia Watch, Han was placed in a solitary punishment cell after talking to other prisoners.

At one stage during his detention at Paoju, Han was seriously ill with a stomach complaint but when he was taken to see the prison doctor he shouted out to his fellow prisoners: "We Chinese are so pitiful, we don't even respect our own kind. I hope in my next life I will not be born Chinese."

Sources close to Han, 27, a former railway worker from southern district of Fengtai, say that despite his outburst in prison, he has never said or done anything that could be construed as "counter-revolutionary".

Throughout last year's Beijing Spring, when he helped set up the Beijing Autonomous Union, Han never advocated the overthrow of the Communist Party but simply asked that the union be recognised by law and that ultimate power in China should rest with the constitution.

All members of the union had to sign a pledge stating: "I will voluntarily follow and observe the constitution and the laws of the state, will observe the regulations of this organisation and conscientiously work for the interests of the entire working class."

Other members of the Beijing Autonomous Union, including He Lili and Liu Qiang were also arrested. The only prominent member to have escaped China is Ms Lu Jinghua who co-ordinated the union's broadcast station in Tiananmen Square.

Ms Lu now lives in New York and works as a union organiser in the city's Chinese community. She is currently in Las Vegas to address a meeting of the U.S. postal workers union.

Guangdong-Hong Kong Smuggling Dispute Resolved

HK2807022490 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[By Eamonn Fitzpatrick and Jimmy Leung]

[Text] China has backed down on its decision to confiscate three cars at the centre of a cross-border smuggling controversy and will hand them back to Hong Kong today.

The deal was reached after two days of discussions in China and the New Territories between Senior Guangdong and Hong Kong security officials.

Coming on the heels of British Foreign Office Minister Mr Francis Maude's ice-breaking visit to Beijing, yesterday's agreement between Guangdong and Hong Kong was hailed as a sign that the two sides are putting the war of words behind them.

A joint statement issued by the Hong Kong Government and the Guangdong Provincial Government said China

had decided to return the cars to the Hong Kong police to be used as evidence in the prosecution of two men in connection with the incident.

The men were arrested at Pillar Point pier in the early hours of May 3 and appeared in court two weeks later charged with resisting arrest and conspiring to handle stolen goods.

"During the meeting, for the purposes of prosecuting the suspects and the need to conclude the case as well as to return the cars to the owners, the Hong Kong delegation requested the Guangdong authorities to release the three vehicles which were confiscated in the smuggling incident," the statement said.

"Having verified the detailed particulars of the vehicles, having considered the requirement of the Hong Kong side for exhibits, and concluding the case and the moral principle of returning stolen property to the original owner, as well as the friendly co-operation and good relationship between the two sides, the Guangdong delegation agreed to return the three vehicles to the Royal Hong Kong Police Force."

The three Mercedes Benz cars were seized by uniformed Chinese security staff from a lighter that was being used to smuggle luxury cars into the mainland in an undercover operation masterminded by the Hong Kong marine police.

Five local crew members and two undercover police officers aboard the ship were allegedly taken to Shekou from Castle Peak at gunpoint by armed Chinese public security personnel.

The two officers were released 16 hours later, but the seamen were detained until May 30—almost four weeks after their arrest—before being allowed to return home after intensive negotiations.

The arrests severely strained relations and sparked a war of words between China and the territory, with China alleging that Hong Kong's version of the incident was fabricated.

The deal to return the cars to Hong Kong was yesterday welcomed by legislators Mrs Elsie Tu and Mr Martin Lee Chu-ming—the strongest critics of the Government's handling of the incident.

"What I'm delighted to hear is that there is closer co-operation between the Guangdong authorities and the Hong Kong authorities because smuggling activities really getting out of hand," Mr Lee said.

"Hong Kong can't do it alone."

Mrs Tu believed the move was a good step.

"It's a pity it did not happen earlier," Mrs Tu said.

"They were stolen cars, after all. It was a pity the thing became public in the first place.

"There were a lot of other things Hong Kong and China were shouting at each other about at the time. It was just one of those things that happened.

"I don't think it will permanently damage relations, but I do think there was malpractice on both sides.

"It's very suspicious how people can come off a boat from China—perhaps there was collaboration on both sides."

A Hong Kong police spokesman said yesterday it was likely the vehicles would be returned today.

The meetings between the Guangdong public security department and the Hong Kong police were part of a series of annual exchange visits held in Shenzhen early on Wednesday and in Tai Po on Thursday morning.

The Guangdong delegation was headed by the deputy director of the Guangzhou Public security Department, Mr Chen Wenli, and the Hong Kong delegation by the Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr John Sheppard.

The joint statement also said both sides exchanged information concerning the influx of illegal immigrants, smuggling activities at sea and gun smuggling from the mainland into the territory.

The Government is still negotiating with the five seamen over compensation for being detained in China.

A police source said yesterday the Government was waiting for a response from the seamen to an unspecified amount already offered.

The offer includes compensation for the loss of wages and property as well as payments for the hiring of a tugboat and barge, which were also taken to Shekou during the incident.

The Small Craft Workers' Union, which represents the five detained seamen, welcomed China's decision to release the cars.

Union secretary Mr Leung Kuen-tung said: "I am glad that the incident has now been fully resolved and I hope that both Hong Kong and China can co-operate in stamping out smuggling between the two places."

Reviewing 'Resolution' on Party History

HK2907020090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Jul 90 p 5

[Article by Jin Huiming (7246 6540 2494): "The Precious Wealth of the Party and the People—Rereading 'Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC'"]

[Text] The "Resolution" Not Only Stresses Rectifying "Left" Deviations in Guiding Ideology But Also Issues a Warning on Right Deviations

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" approved by

the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee nine years ago is an important document of epoch-making significance in the history of our party's development. This glorious document has summed up historical experience, scientifically assessed the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought and the historical status of Comrade Mao Zedong, and fulfilled the historical task of setting right the party's guiding ideology. It not only went down in history a long time ago, but is still playing an enormous role in guiding us on the correct orientation of socialist modernization drive, reform, and opening up in the new situation. Today, with the constant advance of socialist practice, people have become more fully aware of the correctness and profundity of the basic ideas expounded in the "Resolution."

After the smashing of the "Gang of Four," a very urgent task facing our party was to resolutely correct the serious "Left" deviationist errors, which had existed for a long time and which peaked during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and, under the guidance of Marxism, emancipate our minds, set things right, effect a shift in the focus of work, i.e., from "taking class struggle as the key link" to socialist modernization, and vigorously develop social productive forces. This is a major shift in the party's guiding ideology and a topic put forward but not solved at the party's eighth national congress. In terms of guiding ideology the "Resolution" has further explicitly solved this problem, reaffirming that the main contradiction to be resolved by our country is that between the people's growing material demand and backward social production. It stresses that, given no large-scale invasion by the enemy, our fundamental task is to take economic construction as the key link, and that "all our party work must be subordinated to and serve this central task—economic construction." If we fail to do this, we shall lag further behind the situation in the world and make a bigger historical error.

However, historical experience shows that, when rectifying a principal erroneous tendency, we must pay attention to preventing another erroneous tendency from being covered up. At that time, Comrade Deng Xiaoping sharply pointed out: "Stress should be placed on rectifying any 'Left' tendency in our guiding ideology, but that is not enough. We must at the same time correct the Right tendency." ("On Opposing Incorrect Ideological Tendencies," 27 March, 1981) The "Resolution" fully reflects this guideline, stressing correct implementation of the principle of emancipating the mind and that, when engaging in socialist modernization, we must adhere to the four cardinal principles, i.e., keeping to the socialist road, upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, namely, the proletarian dictatorship, upholding leadership by the communist party, and upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It reaffirms the principle that neither democracy nor centralism should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. It also points to the fact that the exploiting class has been eliminated as a class, but class struggle still continues to exist within certain limits, stating that "it is necessary to

oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out."

The "Resolution" stresses in an especially conspicuous manner the extreme importance of keeping to the socialist road and upholding the leadership of the communist party. Socialism and socialism alone can save and develop China. This is the unalterable conclusion drawn by all our people from their own experience over the past century or so; it likewise constitutes our fundamental historical experience since the founding of the PRC. Although our socialist system is still in its early phase of development, China has undoubtedly established a socialist system and entered the stage of socialist society. Any view denying this basic fact is wrong. Precisely because our country's socialism is still in its early phase of development, it will have to undergo a long process of development before its superiority can be brought into full play and before it can be perfected. "Given the premise that we uphold the basic system of socialism, we therefore must strive to reform those specific features which are not in keeping with the expansion of the productive forces and the interests of the people, and staunchly combat all activities detrimental to socialism." Here, it has not only set forth the urgent task of reform but also pointed out the need to uphold the socialist nature and direction of reform.

In socialist modernization we must uphold the leadership of the communist party. The "Resolution" stresses, "Without the CPC, there would have been no New China. Likewise, without the CPC, there would be no modern socialist China." This is an objective truth already proven and will continue to be proven in history. In contemporary China, there is no political force which can, like our party, formulate correct lines, principles, and policies and wholeheartedly serve the people; nor is there a political force which can, like our party, enjoy the deep trust and support of the people and unify the will and strength of the entire nation to carry out the great cause of reform and construction. The people cannot do without the Communist Party. This is a fact that cannot be changed by any force. Naturally, to uphold the leadership of the party, it is necessary to improve party leadership, including improving its ideological style, organizational conditions, and leadership structure, eliminating corrupt practices within the party, and forging close ties between the party and the people. So long as we conscientiously uphold and constantly improve party leadership, our party will certainly be able to better shoulder the tremendous tasks entrusted by history. However, improving party leadership certainly does not mean "transforming" the party or weakening and negating party leadership. As the "Resolution" explicitly points out: "Weakening, breaking away from or even sabotaging party leadership will only lead to even greater mistakes and court grievous disasters." The inference expounded in the "Resolution" has unfortunately come true! From the political disturbance last year we can see the very serious consequences of weakening party leadership and relaxing the party's own building.

Practice over the past nine years has repeatedly proven the basic tenets expounded in the "Resolution": "The four cardinal principles constitute the common political basis of the unity of the whole party and the unity of the whole people as well as the basic guarantee for the realization of socialist modernization." If we violate the four cardinal principles, not only will modernization deviate from the socialist orientation but it will be impossible to have a stable social environment in which to carry out the modernization program, reform, and opening up. Over the past nine years, in socialist modernization, reform, and opening up, China has indeed scored tremendous successes attracting worldwide attention. These successes are scored because we abide by what is expounded in the "Resolution," namely, taking economic construction as the key link, upholding the four cardinal principles, and persisting in reform and opening up—a socialist path with Chinese characteristics. However, some errors have also actually occurred during this period, such as neglecting class struggle within certain limits, diluting the role of ideology, weakening the party's ideological and political work, relaxing education in the four cardinal principles, and relaxing the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Consequently, the trend toward bourgeois liberal thinking has run rampant, which has undermined the stable social environment and seriously hindered the socialist modernization program, reform, and opening up. It should be said that this lesson is an extremely profound and bitter one, for which we have paid an extremely high price. Today, in summing up historical experiences and lessons and overcoming previous errors, we should still follow the spirit of the "Resolution" and the basic principles expounded in it, restore or correct what has been distorted and negated by bourgeois liberalization, and constantly promote them in practice so that our party can be more mature and perfect in terms of guiding ideology and theory.

The "Resolution" Has Made a Great Historic Contribution by Evaluating Mao Zedong Thought in a Scientific Way

The core of the "Resolution" is the evaluation of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. In the process of drafting the "Resolution," there were fierce arguments on the issue of evaluating Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. Some people did not approve of incorporating it in the "Resolution" and some openly belittled, vilified, and even completely negated Comrade Mao Zedong's historical contribution and the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought. To counter this erroneous tendency, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: "The banner of Mao Zedong Thought should not be discarded. Discarding this banner is tantamount to negating our party's glorious history. Evaluating Comrade Mao Zedong and expounding Mao Zedong Thought do not concern Comrade Mao Zedong personally, they are also inseparably linked with the entire histories of our party and state. We should see this overall situation." He also seriously pointed out: "If we do not write about or uphold Mao

Zedong Thought, we shall make a big historical mistake." (Deng Xiaoping: Talks With Responsible Comrades of the Central Authorities on 25 October 1980) We can now see clearly that Comrade Xiaoping's argument is completely correct and farsighted.

The "Resolution" fully affirms the historical status of Comrade Mao Zedong, pointing out that he was a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist, and theorist and that he made an indelible contribution to China's revolutionary cause. At the same time, it has scientifically expounded the basic theory of Mao Zedong Thought as well as its stands, viewpoints, and methods, pointing out that "Mao Zedong Thought is Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in China; it constitutes a correct theory, a body of correct principles, and a summary of the experiences that have been confirmed in the practice of the Chinese revolution, a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CPC." In his later years Comrade Mao Zedong Thought made mistakes, some of which were serious. However, compared with his great historical contributions, his "errors are secondary." We must criticize these errors in clear and unequivocal terms, but we should not on this account totally negate the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought. The "Resolution" explicitly points out that it is necessary to "make a distinction between Mao Zedong Thought—a scientific theory formed and tested over a long period of time—and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years." He made mistakes in later years precisely because he violated what he had correctly advocated. It is entirely wrong to try to negate the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought and to deny its guiding role in our revolution and construction just because Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes in his later years.

For a long time, those practicing bourgeois liberalization have precisely taken advantage of the opportunity to criticize Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in later years to totally repudiate Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, vilifying Mao Zedong Thought as a feudal ideology under Marxist guise, saying that "without thoroughly repudiating the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought reform would have no practical significance." This is an out-and-out strange argument. Its evil aim is to deny, by repudiating Mao Zedong Thought as the point of departure, the history of our party's revolution and construction over the past decades, disintegrate the important spiritual pillar maintaining the unification of our nation and state, turn people's minds into chaos, abolish once and for all the guiding ideology and theoretical basis of our party, and overthrow the existing socialist system. In the dozen years or so since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this adverse current against Mao Zedong Thought has demonstrated itself in the ideological field from time to time. Sometimes the struggle was very serious, and it reached a very high degree in late spring and early summer last year. The basic reason for its failure is our powerful party and the mighty people's democratic dictatorship. But it should be noted that the "Resolution"

has, as a whole, unified people's thinking and played an extremely far-reaching role in China's political life.

Today, in the new historical period, we should still hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and use it to guide China's socialist modernization drive, reform, and opening up. Our fundamental attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought is to "adhere to and develop" it; these are dialectically united. Adherence is the precondition and basis of development, while the latter is the inevitable result of the former. Only those who have firm faith in Mao Zedong Thought can possibly develop it in the course of upholding it; those who take a vacillating and even skeptical attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought cannot possibly advance it. Since the Third Plenary Session, the Chinese communists, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the representative, put forward and gradually developed a comprehensive scientific theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is a creative contribution to Marxism in the new period and constitutes adherence to and development of Mao Zedong Thought.

Be Good at Summing Up Historical Lessons as the "Resolution" Has Done

The secret to the ability of a proletarian political party to maintain its strong vitality lies in the fact that it not only takes Marxism, which is a scientific world outlook, as a guide, but it is also good at summing up, in terms of theory, successful experiences and drawing lessons from mistakes and is bold in standing the test and tempering of experience, both positive and negative. The "Resolution" has made a systematic theoretical reflection on our party's practices and activities since the founding of the PRC, fully reflecting the fundamental stand of the communists in upholding the truth and correcting their mistakes. It applies Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, correctly sums up major historical events in the party since the founding of the PRC, particularly the "Great Cultural Revolution," scientifically analyzes the right and wrong of the party's guiding ideologies during these events, analyzes the subjective factors and social reasons for the mistakes, and affirms the road of building socialist modernization which has been gradually established since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and which is adapted to China's conditions. The "Resolution" points out: "In the final analysis, from a long-term historical point of view our party's mistakes and setbacks were only temporary, whereas the consequent steeling of our party and people, the greater maturity of the core force formed among our party cadres through protracted struggle, the growing superiority of our socialist system, and the increasingly keen and common aspiration of the motherland will be decisive factors in the long run. A great future is in store for our socialist cause." Today, we should learn and apply the "Resolution," which reflects the scientific approach and methods of the communists who dare to act and are good at summing up experience, and, as advocated in the "Resolution," "continuously maintain a lofty revolutionary ideal and a vigorous

revolutionary fighting spirit," strengthen our conviction that "the path of the victorious advance has been opened up," and correctly approach problems and difficulties cropping up in the course of socialist development.

In recent decades, taking advantage of the setbacks of the communist movement and the difficulties of socialist countries in the course of construction, some international reactionary forces have been playing up the so-called "crisis" of socialism. Some people in the country openly proclaim that the socialist attempt and failure represents a great heritage of the 20th century. In the face of challenges, incidents, difficulties, and other grim facts, it is crucial for us to be sober-minded, take a firm stand, and remove all perplexities and misgivings. Compared with the capitalist system, which has a history of several hundred years, the socialist system has been in existence for only a short time. The fact that the socialist cause suffers partial and temporary setbacks can neither cover up its glorious achievements nor change the historical tide and development trend represented by it. However, it is necessary to make unremitting, hard efforts to turn the great trend of socialist development into a reality. The nature and historical status of socialism, as well as the international environment and domestic conditions for building socialism, determine that, in building socialism, we are bound to undergo a long, arduous, and zigzag course, i.e., a dialectical process in which difficulties and smooth progress, advance and complications, and success and mistakes are intertwined and act on each other. Only by experiencing a complicated, arduous, and zigzag struggle and constantly accumulating experience can we gradually move toward maturity and perfection. "Those who are afraid of the difficulties of building socialism, those who allow themselves to be scared by them, those who give way to despair or cowardly dismay, are not socialists." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol. 4, p 176) Therefore, what is important is to have conviction and the courage to conquer difficulties, be good at summing up and absorbing successful experience and drawing lessons from errors, and avoid making greater mistakes. This will enable communists to remain invincible forever.

Assessment of Rule of Law, Practice

HK3007131590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Jul 90 p 5

[Article by Guo Daohui (6753 6670 2547): "A New Interpretation of the Saying 'Law Alone Cannot Carry Itself Into Practice'"]

[Text] "Law alone cannot carry itself into practice" is an ancient saying which is usually understood as "the enforcement of law must rely on people." That is, law alone without serious law enforcers will not be automatically implemented. This writer thinks that this understanding is too narrow and does not exactly accord with the original connotation.

This saying originates in "Mencius," the first part of the Lilou chapter: "Mencius said: 'Without the compass and

square, even the power of vision of Lilou and the skill of the hand of Mr. Gongshu cannot form squares and circles. Without tuning forks, the acute ear of music master Kuang could not correctly determine the five notes. Without a benevolent government, even the principles of Yao and Shun could not secure peace and order in the empire. There are now princes who are benevolent and have a reputation for being benevolent, yet the people have not benefited from these princes, nor will these princes leave any example to future ages—all because they do not put into practice the virtuous ways of the ancient virtuous emperors. Hence the saying: 'Virtue alone is not sufficient for the exercise of government; and law alone cannot carry itself into practice.'

Reading the full passage enables us to see that the "law alone" phrase echoes the phrase "virtue alone." The meaning of the whole passage is: Relying on vision, power, and manual skill (subjective conditions) but not on standards and rules and regulations (objective conditions), you will not be able to "form squares and circles" and "determine correctly the five notes." With "benevolence" and the empty "reputation of being benevolent, but not the practice of the 'virtuous ways of ancient emperors'"—benevolent government—no peace and order could be secured in the empire. Therefore, a benevolent heart alone (without a benevolent government and law) is not sufficient for the exercise of government; and law alone (without a benevolent heart and government) cannot be carried into practice.

Let us take a look at interpretations by the great ancient scholars Zhu Xi and Jiao Xun:

Zhu Xi explains in his "Collected Annotations of Chapters and Sentences of the Four Books": "'Alone' amounts to 'empty.' When the benevolent motive is not channeled into government, that is 'empty benevolence.' When government is not carried out with a benevolent motive, government becomes an empty word. Let me quote from Mr. Cheng: 'Government should be complete with law, discipline, canons, and codes. There should be caution in the exercise of power and judiciousness in meting out punishment, and interpretations and evaluations.' In another context Mr. Cheng said: 'Only with virtuous and just intention can the ancient law of "Zhou" be realized.' This is exactly what I mean."

Jiao Xun of Qing Dynasty explains in his work "The Proper Meaning of Mencius": "Alone means only. So benevolence alone means only benevolence, and law alone means there is nothing apart from a set of good laws. Benevolent government must have law on which to rely. Benevolent intentions not assisted by law will not achieve government. On the other hand, law will not be playing a proper role if it is not enforced with benevolent intentions. Benevolent intentions not assisted by law, and the enforcement of law without benevolent intentions—neither of the two is pursuing the way of ancient emperors."

The interpretations of Zhu Xi and Jiao Xun are basically the same. Neither of them gives us the meaning "the enforcement of law relies on people." Instead they stressed that "law" and "benevolent, kind intention and benevolent government" must assist each other, which is what the Confucian school has always preached—morality as the main body assisted by law, and the rule of morality parallels the rule of law. The original statement "not being able to carry itself into practice" should not be understood as "not being able to turn automatically into practice" without the agency of people, but as "not being enforced alone"; that is, law should be enforced in conjunction with the "rule of morality" and with "benevolent government." No doubt a human element remains in this understanding. But its main thrust points to the ruling policy of the country. The understanding "reliance on people in the enforcement of law" is much too narrow.

This famous statement by Mencius acquires new meaning if applied to today's situation. Bitter about the disaster of the decade of turmoil, over the years people have been calling for strengthening legal institutions and the practice of the rule of law. Some comrades have put forward the slogan "rule the country with law." Over the last decade or so China has vastly strengthened legislation work, with the enactment of hundreds of laws, thousands of rules and regulations, and tens of thousands of provisions, which have basically changed the situation where no law could be relied on. But the enforcement of laws has hardly been satisfying, and this has made people recognize that "law alone cannot carry itself into practice;" law is not a panacea, and reliance on law alone will not bring stability and prosperity to the country. The rule of law requires a certain environment and conditions and the coordination of many other factors.

One, a stable social environment.

When the whole world is upside down, of course "there will not be any law or justice." Anarchist thoughts are the biggest enemy to the rule of law. "Awareness of ethical codes comes only when one is assured of a full granary." An unstable economy and insecure state of mind among the population do not help enhance the authority of law. Of course, a stable social environment requires a democratic political climate. If politics was dirty, the government was autocratic and corrupt, social contradictions would worsen, society would become unstable, and legal institutions would be helpless. So, maintaining state and social stability is a precondition for practice of the rule law.

Two, a democratic political environment.

The "benevolent government" stressed by Mencius was the political environment required for the enforcement of law at his time, namely the reliance on the benevolent intention and judiciousness of the rulers—the so-called "winning obedience with moral persuasion." It was not democracy. The "benevolent government" in our age is

democratic politics. Democracy is the foundation as well as protection for legal institutions. Socialist law will have no effect whatsoever if not blessed with socialist democracy. Law can only be honestly enforced with complete reliance on the people, the political participation of the people, prior democratic decisionmaking and democratic supervision afterward.

Three, a good spiritual civilization.

Legal institutions themselves are a kind of civilization and as such rely on the spiritual civilization of a society. Socialist legal institutions are those of the people. The people make the law, which will be voluntarily observed by the people and not enforced by purely coercive state power. The realization of law depends to a considerable degree on the people's political and ideological enlightenment (including cadres' and people's democratic and legal sense, socialist moral quality, and cultural standards). When not only citizens, but the party and government, observe law, a habit of observing law and discipline will be formed; moreover, the courage to wage struggle against law-breakers and thugs and support law-enforcing organs to safeguard legal systems will also emerge.

Four, a certain level of material development.

If the above conditions for the rule of law are described as "software," then a certain level of manpower and institutionalization, and a certain amount of organizations, will be the "hardware" conditions for legal systems. Human elements remain important here. But if institutions are not perfect, organization is poor, and facilities are inadequate, even good law, with good intention, will be hard to realize.

In short, law cannot be exercised in isolation, nor can we rule the country with law alone. Instead, we must administer a comprehensive and coordinated cure.

Commentator Promotes National Defense Education

*HK2707151790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
26 Jul 90 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Sense of National Defense of the Whole Nation"]

[Text] Strengthening education in national defense is an important task for the whole party and the people throughout the country. Since the authorities at all levels have attached importance to this education, the related drive is developing in depth and the situation is inspiring. The report carried by this newspaper on education in national defense conducted by Sichuan Province merits attention.

Every country must have a good national defense. Conducting education in defense is a task that many countries, including neutral countries, give priority to. Since China has been invaded many times in the past, it is natural for us to conduct education in defense among our citizens. Different from education in preparation for

war, the current education in national defense is designed to influence the moral character, knowledge, and physique of our citizens in line with the requirements for defending state sovereignty and territorial integrity and resisting foreign aggression and subversive activities. This education, which regards fostering patriotism as its central task and perpetuating the national spirit as its principal purpose, should be conducted not only when we are poised to wage a war against aggression, but also in peacetime, especially when we focus on economic construction, because the citizens' sense of national defense usually gets blunted under the relevant circumstances.

Paying great attention to education in national defense is our party's fine tradition. As early as 1937, in his article "Policies, Measures, and Perspectives for Resisting the Japanese Invasion," Comrade Mao Zedong listed instituting education for national defense as one of eight measures, which was called the Eight-Point Program, for resolute armed resistance against Japan. Since the founding of our People's Republic, the party has instituted education for national defense on several occasions, including that centered on the War To Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, that with propagating and implementing the first military service law as its central task, and the vivid and practical education based on self-defense counterattacks in border areas. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, nationwide education in national defense has been further stepped up due to concern and encouragement by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. This will help strengthen the entire nation's sense of national defense, carry forward patriotism, strengthen unity of the Army and people and unity between fraternal nationalities, strengthen national defense, and expedite economic construction and ideological and cultural progress. The struggle to stop the turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion of last spring and early summer showed us that doing a good job in conducting education in national defense and strengthening the sense of cherishing the country and supporting the Army were of great practical importance in forestalling subversive schemes by hostile forces at home and abroad. In short, doing a good job of education in national defense serves to boost the whole nation's centripetal and cohesive forces, which will be converted to productive forces peacetime and fighting capacity in time of war.

In his "Speech at the Meeting in Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC," Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "All party members and people throughout the country, in the course of amassing forces to carry out economic construction, must place great stress on strengthening national defense, education in national defense, and the whole people's consciousness of defense." Ours is a national defense of the whole people, so education in national defense should be conducted among the people on a wide scale and for a long time. We should be aware of the danger brought

about by weakened political work in the past. We should carry out education in national defense with a definite purpose in mind and in light of weakened consciousness of danger and weakened national self-respect and confidence, so as to improve the spiritual quality of patriotism and heroism of the whole nation and carry forward the fine tradition of cherishing and supporting the Army.

In conducting this education, we must be guided by Marx's and Lenin's theory of the state, Mao Zedong's theory of people's war, and the basic political line for the initial stage of socialism, and we must uphold the four cardinal principles. We must carry out education on knowledge about defense, the legal system of national defense, the substance of national defense, and supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs. Education in national defense should begin with children. Schools at all levels and of all types, the Communist Youth League, the Young Pioneers, and families should regard this education as an important task, fostering children's consciousness of national defense at the beginning of their lives.

The key to doing a good job in this education lies in the leadership. Leading cadres at all levels should take it upon themselves to give guidance to, organize, and carry out education in national defense among members of the units under them. They should receive related education before others. It is necessary to help them learn theory and knowledge of national defense, strengthen their consciousness of national defense, and correctly handle the relationship between national defense and economic construction, by effective means such as sending them to the party school for relevant courses. Leading cadres should be committed to attaining certain goals with regard to education in national defense and strengthening national defense during their tenure of office. Education in national defense is a major social project, and it will not be successful without the common efforts of the whole society. Party and government organizations, military units, trade unions, the Communist Youth League, the Women's Federation, and other mass organizations at all levels should, under the leadership of the party and government, unite and coordinate with each other to form an integral network for education in national defense.

Education in national defense will remain our task for a long time to come, it should be conducted from generation to generation. We should constantly analyze our practical experience, strengthen the leadership line-up, and improve relevant laws and regulations to legalize, regularize, and socialize the education so that the Chinese nation will prosper and our socialist motherland will be impregnable.

Prefectures, Counties Enact Autonomy Regulations

OW2707144390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0558 GMT 25 Jul 90

[By reporters Wang Hongwei and Zheng Qingdong]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA)—China has made constant progress in minority nationalities legislation, and the system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities is being constantly improved. So far, 80 autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties, or 50 percent of the total, have promulgated autonomy regulations with the approval of their provincial or autonomous regional people's congress standing committees.

At present, 159 national autonomous localities have been established, including five autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures, and 124 autonomous counties (or banners). Out of a total of 55 minority nationalities across the country, 45 have practiced regional autonomy, which means more than 77 percent of the minority population practices regional autonomy. In terms of administrative area, around 60 percent of China's territory falls within regions of autonomy for minority nationalities.

To truly allow minority nationalities to be the masters of their own affairs, all ethnic autonomous localities have widely engaged in the work of formulating autonomy regulations and special regulations since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially since promulgation of the Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities by the National People's Congress in 1984. The Yanbian Chaoxian Autonomous Prefecture was the first to promulgate autonomy regulations on 24 April 1985. So far, 23 autonomous prefectures and 57 autonomous counties across the nation have promulgated autonomy regulations. To lead and support the autonomous localities and enable them to better exercise their autonomous powers, some provinces with national autonomous localities have also enacted certain provisions for implementing autonomy laws. In addition, many laws, administrative regulations, and local regulations have contained stipulations concerning minority nationalities matters. In Yunnan Province, the province with the greatest number of autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties in China, eight autonomous prefectures and 23 autonomous counties have promulgated and begun to implement autonomy regulations. They account for 83.7 percent of the province's 37 autonomous localities of minority nationalities. Yunnan has become the province with the greatest number of local autonomy regulations promulgated and put in force.

The formulation of autonomy regulations is an important part of the autonomy exercised according to law by autonomous localities of minority nationalities. It is also an important legal guarantee for implementing the Autonomy Law in an all-around way and for exercising autonomy. The implementation of these regulations has played an important role in protecting the democratic rights of minority nationalities to manage their own affairs in national autonomous localities, to accelerate economic and cultural development in those localities, and to train a large number of cadres and specialized

personnel of minority nationalities. Since Yanbian Chaonian Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province promulgated its autonomy regulations in 1985, the provincial authorities have delegated 18 provincial enterprises to be managed by the autonomous prefecture in accordance with the regulations. The provincial authorities have also formulated some supportive measures and policies and promoted economic development in the autonomous prefecture. In 1988, the prefecture's total industrial and agricultural output value reached 3.859 billion yuan and its revenues exceeded 4 billion yuan, ranking first among China's 30 autonomous prefectures. The prefecture has also made progress in cultural and educational undertakings. Ninety-two percent of the middle-school-age youth of the Chaonian nationality are attending middle schools. The ratio of college students in the prefecture's total population is 33 per 10,000, or 2.5 times the nation's average.

To our knowledge, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Tibet Autonomous Region, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region are stepping up the formulation of their autonomy regulations. They have repeatedly revised their draft regulations, based on opinions of various circles. Regional autonomy regulations are more complex than those of prefectures and counties. However, those autonomous regions are working hard so that they can promulgate and put into effect their autonomy regulations sooner after submitting them to the National People's Congress Standing Committee for deliberation and approval.

Forum Discusses Theoretical Issues of Socialism

OW3007051590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1134 GMT 12 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jul (XINHUA)—The Theoretical Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department recently invited young and middle-aged people on the theoretical work front to a forum to discuss certain basic issues of socialism. In view of the ideological problems appearing under the current circumstances at home and abroad, the participants stressed that it is of prime importance to expound these issues from a theoretical viewpoint and to clarify the ideological and theoretical confusion caused by the spread of bourgeois liberalization. This, they said, should be done under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and on the basis of the fundamental principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the country's historical experience in socialist construction.

Lu Jining of the National Defense University said: It is a necessary and pressing task to clarify the basic issues on socialism in light of the changes in the international situation. At this time, we should do the following to reinforce people's confidence in socialism: One, deepen education in the need to uphold the four cardinal principles and the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Two, establish and improve economic laws and regulations and do well in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, while developing productive forces. Three, beef up efforts to ensure a corruption-free government, improve party style, and form closer ties between the party and the masses. Four, go all out to promote education in patriotism and enhance national self-confidence.

Wang Yan of the Social Science Research Center under the State Education Commission said that neither the relative stability and development achieved by capitalist countries nor the temporary difficulties encountered in the socialist cause have changed the general historical trend that socialism is going to replace capitalism. Ma Qingquan of the Central Party School said: History has shown that the process of socialist development is full of twists and turns. Now, socialism is encountering difficulties, but once these are overcome, new progress will be made in the socialist cause. To bring about such new progress, we must carry out in-depth theoretical studies and resolve such issues as the realistic form of socialist public ownership, combining the planned economy and market regulation, and practical means of distribution according to work. This will be of vital significance to perfecting our socialist system and to our endeavor to uphold socialism more earnestly in practical work.

On the matter of "peaceful evolution" and counter-"peaceful evolution," Wang Ruihua of Beijing Teachers' University said that this is a salient new feature of the class struggle during the new period, and that it is imperative to view this question in the light of class struggle and perceive the protracted nature of the struggle. Fang Ning of Beijing Teachers' College said: The purpose of "peaceful evolution" pushed by international hostile forces is subversion of the socialist system. "Peaceful evolution" and counter-"peaceful evolution" constitute a major form of the present struggle between capitalism and socialism. To frustrate this evolution is a historical mission in consolidating and developing socialism. Li Yanming of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said that it is imperative to use Marxism to guide and educate young intellectuals to defeat "peaceful evolution," adding that this is of key importance to the fate of China's socialism.

Zhi Xiaohe of Beijing University said: To uphold socialism, we must oppose bourgeois liberalization in a down-to-earth way. The past year has witnessed certain achievements in opposing bourgeois liberalization, but we should not overrate such achievements. What should be noted is that the influence caused by the spread of bourgeois liberalization cannot be eliminated within a short period. We must continue the task of opposing bourgeois liberalization as a matter of prime importance.

Teng Teng, vice minister of the State Education Commission, was among those attending the forum.

Jin Huiming, director of the Theoretical Bureau of the Central Committee Propaganda Department, presided

over the forum. He pointed out: Earnestly studying the issues on basic socialist theories and answering the deep questions in the public mind are significant tasks on the current theoretical work front. Those on the theoretical work front should take this as the focal point of their studies and proceed from Marxist viewpoints to explain practical issues and educate the vast numbers of cadres and masses, so that they will advance vigorously and firmly on the socialist road. It is imperative to have a deep understanding of contemporary socialist theories and practice and to persist in the struggle against "peaceful evolution" and bourgeois liberalization. He stressed that opposing the current trend of bourgeois-liberal thought is still an important task on the ideological and theoretical work front, and that only when this thought has been eradicated can social stability be consolidated and theoretical work prosper. He expressed the hope that young and middle-aged people on the theoretical work front will play a still greater role in this task and display a pioneering spirit in promoting Marxist theoretical studies and developing the socialist cause. They should also try to improve their competence and raise their level of expertise in Marxist theory in the course of practical struggle, he added.

Shanghai Discipline Inspection Forum Ends

OW2807233290 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 28 Jul 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] A five-day forum on discipline inspection work in north, northeast, and east China held by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission closed in Shanghai this afternoon.

The meeting pointed out: Discipline inspection organs at all levels should combine the work of placing high demands on party members and penalizing corruption with the work of maintaining stability; they should seriously perform their functional duties and create a good environment with political, economic, and social stability.

Li Zhengting, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, emphasized at the meeting: It is necessary to conduct discipline inspection work in the course of reform and economic construction and correctly handle and resolve various problems concerning reform. We should support those who keep to socialist orientation and have the courage to reform and blaze new trails. We should help those who have made errors due to lack of experience. As for those who have made both achievements and some mistakes in the course of reform, we should affirm their achievements, point out their problems, and help them continue making progress. We should clarify right and wrong and protect those who are the victims of frameups and reprisals. We should relentlessly and persistently investigate discipline violation cases involving those who avail themselves of loopholes in the course of reform, sabotage economic

stability, and disrupt economic order while flaunting the banner of reform, no matter who they are.

Li Zhengting emphasized that investigating and handling discipline violation cases is the central link in the work of strictly enforcing party discipline. He said: At present, we should pay attention to two problems. One is the problem of the party and government cadres who build private houses in violation of law and discipline or renovate their houses at public expense in excess of authorized standards. The other is the problem of irregularities in various trades and professions.

He Jingzhi Attends Coal Miners' Art Festival

OW2707121690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0901 GMT 27 Jul 90

[By reporter Zhang Chaowen (1728 6389 2429)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Jul (XINHUA)—The first Chinese Coal Miners' Art Festival opened in Beijing today. Marshal Xu Xiangqian wrote an inscription for the festival: "The glory belongs to the coal miners." [passage omitted]

The festival has two parts. One is the "All-China coal miners' fine art, calligraphy, and photography exhibition" which opened today. [passage omitted] The other is a theatrical performance by China's coal miners, scheduled to begin in Beijing in November. [passage omitted]

Some 500 people attended today's opening ceremony. They included He Jingzhi, acting minister of culture; Shi Dazhen, vice minister of energy resources; and responsible persons of other departments concerned, artists, and people of all walks of life.

Commission Says No New Colleges for Five Years

OW2707170290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1421 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Lanzhou, July 27 (XINHUA)—No new university will be set up in China in the next five years, according to a proposal by the State Education Commission.

The proposal suggested by the commission said that the present 49 universities should bring their science education under control, based on practical conditions and social needs.

In the coming five years, the state will enforce a series of policies to encourage the development of the universities which have a better qualified teaching staff and better conditions and make them bases for training more top-notch science researchers and teachers, the proposal said.

The proposal has won approval from the presidents of 54 institutions of higher learning, who are attending a national forum on higher science education.

Present at the forum were Vice-Ministers in charge of the State Education Commission He Dongchang and Zhu Kaixian and Deputy Governor of Gansu Province Zhang Xuezhong.

Democratic League National Conference Ends

OW2807142890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1404 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA)—The national conference of the China Democratic League (CDL), one of the eight non-communist parties in China, closed here today.

Fei Xiaotong, chairman of the central committee of the CDL, called on members in his party to participate in the exercise of the political and state affairs, improve work in the league and make new contributions to China's four modernization drive.

The CDL will, as always, accept the leadership of the Communist Party of China and adhere to the socialist road, Fei said.

Democratic parties in China should serve as links between intellectuals and the communist party and the government, Fei said.

The conference, opened on July 23, worked out programmes for the next three years.

Ai Zhisheng Speaks at Film Awards Ceremony

OW2907194490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1229 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA)—China's film experts are attaching increasing importance to the performance of feature film production units and new emphasis was clearly shown in today's awards granted here to nine outstanding film production teams.

The top prize went to the production unit of "The Birth of New China", a film produced last year to meet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. Among the nine first prize winners are "Baise Uprising", "Gambler", "Adolescence", and "The Republic Will Never Forget".

These production units were awarded for their efficiency and cooperation. Both film quality and its economic results are important for judges to evaluate a film.

Ai Zhisheng, minister of radio, film and television said at today's prize awarding ceremony that the working style of a production unit is significant to the quality of its productions. He called for the further strengthening of ideological work and management of production teams.

Film experts noted that the situation of film production was not optimistic recently and most of fifteen film studios across the country had deficits. Some film producers and actors and actresses were reportedly engaged in illegal activities, such as gambling, excessive drinking

and street fighting. All these behaviours must be corrected as soon as possible, they stressed.

China produced 156 feature films last year.

Economic & Agricultural

Zero Subsidy Rate Holds as Inflation Decreases

HK3007031690 Beijing CHINA DAILY
(BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 30 Jul 90 p 1

[By Liu Hong]

[Text] Bank savings deposits which benefit from an index-linked subsidy have earned no extra interest in the last two months as inflation has abated.

And August will once again see a zero subsidy rate for such deposits, according to an announcement on Monday from the country's central bank, the People's Bank of China.

The subsidy interest rate represents the difference between monthly inflation and the interest rate on such savings accounts. It is applied when the interest return is lower than inflation.

The deposits, which are for terms of three or more years, also carry a fixed basic interest rate. The rate is 11.88 per cent on the three-year deposit, 13.86 per cent on the five-year deposit and 16.02 per cent on the eight-year account.

The first zero subsidy rate occurred in March when the basic rates for the first time in the past two years outstripped the price index for retail goods and services, on which the subsidy rate is calculated.

The subsidy system for deposits with terms of three or more years was introduced in mid 1988 when inflation ran wild and a run on the banks swept the country.

The measure, effective from September 10, 1988, was designed to enable interest rates on long-term personal savings accounts to equal or outgrow price rises.

The index-linked rates of return on savings accounts later also greatly helped to attract personal deposits.

Statistics show that banks in the country received a record 107.1 billion yuan (\$22.7 billion) in personal deposits in the first half of this year, 42.7 billion yuan (\$9.1 billion) more than the same period last year.

Bank savings were expected to continue rising despite the zero subsidy rate, according to Luo Mi, the official in charge of the bank's deposits department.

The average monthly increase in personal bank savings had hit 13 billion yuan (\$2.8 billion) in the first five months, noted Luo.

Trade Group To Invest More in Hong Kong

HK3007031290 Beijing CHINA DAILY
(BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 30 Jul 90 p 1

[By Xu Yuanchao]

[Text] The China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), one of the country's major investment groups, is expanding its purchasing scope in Hong Kong.

And observers believe the corporation's presence in the Hong Kong market is part of the mainland's effort to stabilize Hong Kong's economy at a time when many local investors are moving their capital to Western countries.

In the past few years, CITIC has become involved in the purchase of airlines, banks, real estate, telecommunications satellites and other industries.

It is now, for example, the number one shareholder in the Dragonair Company. A source from CITIC Hong Kong Ltd said the corporation reached an agreement on the purchase of 38 percent of Dragonair late last year with Hong Kong business tycoon Chao Kuangpiu, one of the founders of the airline, and the Hong Kong-Macao International Investment Company Ltd which previously held a 26 percent share in Dragonair.

Cathay Pacific and John Swire & Sons Ltd then joined in the deal by injecting 343 million Hong Kong dollars (\$44 million) into Dragonair and have now become the second largest shareholders.

The source said Cathay Pacific, Dragonair's biggest competitor in Hong Kong, had participated in the management of eight domestic Dragonair lines which had begun to make a profit in April.

The source declined to give details of how much profit it had netted but said the prospects for the airlines appeared optimistic.

Late last year, CITIC Hong Kong Ltd announced it was buying 20 percent of Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd for up to HK\$10 billion (\$1.3 billion) from its parent company—British Cable and Wireless Plc.

The deal was Citic's biggest ever purchase in Hong Kong.

The source said the HK\$10 billion included HK\$5.4 billion (\$692 million) borrowed from a consortium formed by 41 international banks and financial institutions, five-year zero-coupon bonds valued at HK\$1.6 billion (\$205 million) issued by CITIC and HK\$1 billion (\$128 million) worth of covered warrants, with which a holder could underwrite shares of the Hong Kong company after five years.

The remaining HK\$2 billion (\$256 million) had been arranged by CITIC Hong Kong Ltd, the source added.

Share prices of Hong Kong Telecom rose by 40 percent within six months—from HK\$4.47 per unit to HK\$6.3.

The purchase was designed to enhance co-operation with British investors and help maintain economic stability in the British colony which will be returned to China in 1997.

A similar purchase took place in Macao earlier last year when CITIC Hong Kong Ltd reached an agreement with British Cable and Wireless Plc for the purchase of 20 percent of Macao Telecommunications Ltd (MTL), whose shareholders include Cable & Wireless Plc, Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi S.A. and the Servicos de Correio e Telecomunicacoes.

MTL is the only company franchised to provide business and residential customers with a wide range of telecommunications services including domestic and international telephones and fax and telex machines.

The source said the franchise would last until the year 2001. Up until then, he said, the Portuguese government would have the right to buy the entire assets of the company.

MTL says it hopes this franchise will be extended on account of the increasing demand for telecommunications services in Macao. Negotiations between the Portuguese government and MTL are now underway.

CITIC Hong Kong Ltd, which had 10 percent of the shares in the Eastern Tunnel project, bought some more shares from the Kumagai Corporation of Japan last July to increase the amount of its shares to 24.5 percent.

The tunnel is one of Hong Kong's priority projects to connect Quarry Bay in the east of Hong Kong with Cha Kwo Ling in Kowloon.

The tunnel, which cost about HK\$3.4 billion (\$435 million) to build, opened to traffic last September.

The CITIC source said that a satellite venture set up by Cititech, Cable & Wireless Plc and Hutchison Whampoa Ltd was expected to send its second satellite—Asiasat II—into orbit in 1993 to provide broader telecommunications services to the Asian nations.

Beijing Economists on Restructuring, Price Reform

HK3007041990 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 28 Jul 90 p 4

["Special dispatch": "While Talking About Structural Reform, Chinese Experts Stress That the Key Lies in Price Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul—According to economists in Beijing, the first phase of China's economic improvement and rectification program has come to an end. At present, we should seize the opportune moment and accelerate the process of economic structural reform, including price reform and improvement of systems of

social insurance, so as to speed up the pace of economic structural readjustment and gain better economic results.

According to an analysis, the operational performance of the national economy in the first half of this year shows that China's economic development has pulled through the most difficult period, in which total demand contracted and production growth rates dropped. Currently, a rough balance has been achieved in supply and demand; market prices are stable; slow economic growth has picked up; and the economic improvement and rectification program has entered its second phase. At present, we should combine efforts to stabilize the market and those to achieve long-term political stability. To put it another way, we should, on the one hand, start with solving immediate problems and enliven the market and the economy, and, on the other, consider taking radical measures, keep on deepening reforms, and promote the rationalization of the economic structure and operation mechanisms.

The economists suggested: Deepening reform, which is complicated systems engineering, requires a whole plan, complete with a clear objective and comprehensive supporting measures. It should be carried out step by step. We should do two things at the moment: One is to take vigorous action to carry out price reform on an even keel, and the other is to gradually initiate and improve systems of social insurance.

The economists here maintained: Price reform is the key to economic restructuring. Price reform should be combined with the efforts to control the range of price hikes. It should uphold the principle of helping reduce financial subsidies, accelerating structural readjustment, and rationalizing price relations. In the near future, first, it is wise to appropriately increase the producer prices of some products of basic importance so that productive enterprises will have a certain amount of profits and the ability to develop themselves, reduce subsidies for their losses, and ease financial burdens; second, charges for railway freight transport should be rectified; third, reform in grain marketing in cities and towns should be carried out in a stable way; fourth, appropriate amounts of products kept in stock should be sold at reduced prices; and fifth, housing reform should be implemented.

The economists also proposed that systems of social insurance be initiated and improved. With secured social stability as the prerequisite, it is necessary to readjust the enterprise structure and the stock [cun liang 1317 6852] structure and rationally use human, financial, and material resources. To reduce resistance to the readjustment of the enterprise structure, make proper arrangements for the placement of superfluous staff members and workers, and maintain social stability, it is imperative to initiate and improve systems of social insurance as quickly as possible, set up an unemployment insurance fund by deducting a certain percentage from the total payroll of enterprise employees, and make

an overall plan for the livelihood of employees who lose their jobs in order to promote structural readjustment.

Conditions Termed 'Unfavorable' for Modernization

HK2807035090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
28 Jul 90 p 1

[By Wang Rong]

[Text] China's national conditions are described as "unfavourable" to the country's modernization blueprint and an "appropriate mode of development" should be adopted in its place, scientists have urged.

That is the conclusion of a recently completed report on China's natural and economic conditions, drafted to help policy-makers reshape the nation's modernization programme.

The independent China Survey Service (CSS) invited 30 experts three years ago to help carry out the job, the first time since 1949 such a project was undertaken.

The report, due to be published in September both at home and abroad, covers over 20 subjects including five major factors affecting a country's modernization process: population, resource preservation and material supply, social system, technological inventions and their application, the creativity of enterprises and management capacity.

Based on the conditions it analyzed, the report suggested an unconventional approach toward modernization, in which the traditional high speed economic increase oriented strategy is replaced by the one emphasizing on consistent, coordinated development.

The idea is to give priority to agriculture and rural industries, while focusing on economic utilization of resources and a proper way of consumption, such as avoiding popular use of private cars but to encourage people to ride bicycles or to use public transportation.

It noted that the increasingly large and aging population, which is estimated to hit 1.3 billion by 2000, will remain as the source of multiple problems hindering the progress of modernization in the coming decade while the ecological environmental deteriorates.

The aging of the population and the growth in the number of illiterate or poorly educated were also cited as hindrances to development.

The acute shortage of arable land, fresh water, forest, energy and iron resources, together with the chronic lack of capital and a qualified labour force, will work against progress.

Some agricultural resources, such as arable land, have now reached their capacity.

Population growth and an unrestricted utilization of natural resources have led to a consistent decline in per capita resources and heavily burdened the ecological environment.

According to the report, soil erosion is up 25 percent and the growth of desert area has increased by 40 percent. Mature timber resources have been practically wiped out, and the area of grassland has decreased by 20 percent in the passed decade.

Deficiencies in education, science and technology, the traditional causes of slow development, will also be restrictive to modernization.

The report stated that an underdeveloped science and technology, imbalanced economics, bureaucracy and rigidity will also impede the country's modernization programme.

Wang Zhen Dedicates New Hexanolactam Factory

OW2807175190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1412 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Changsha, July 28 (XINHUA)—Work on a factory with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons of hexanolactam starts construction today in Yueyang City, central China's Hunan Province.

Vice President Wang Zhen wrote an inscription for the project.

The project, the largest of its kind in the country, is to cost 955 million yuan of investment. Major equipment of the factory will be imported from Japan and Canada.

China's capacity for hexanolactam production will be tripled when the project is completed in 1992.

Tourism in Xiamen, Shanghai, Gansu, Yunnan

OW2707121490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0959 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)—Today's tourism news briefs:

Xiamen Receives More Visitors

Xiamen City in Fujian Province received 116,900 overseas visitors in the first half of this year, up 50 percent over the same period of last year. The city earned 87 million yuan from tourism in the period.

Shanghai Tourist Shopping Festival

Shanghai City will host the "1990 China Tourist Shopping Festival" from September 26 to October 10. Other cultural activities will also be held in the city at the same time.

New Tourist Spot in Gansu

Mt. Qishan in Gansu Province, northwest China, has become a new tourist spot. In the first half of this year 130,000 Chinese and foreign tourists visited the area.

More Overseas Visitors to Yunnan

Yunnan Province in southwest China received 83,000 overseas tourists in the first half of this year, a 52.9 percent growth over the record figure in the same period of 1988. The province earned 35.47 million yuan from tourism in this period.

Rail Link to USSR Set for August Completion

OW2607023390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0132 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Urumqi, July 26 (XINHUA)—The railway line linking Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, with the Sino-Soviet border at the Alatau Pass is expected to be completed in late August, one month ahead of schedule.

There remain only 20 km of track yet to build to connect China's railway network with that of the Soviet Union.

Construction of the 460 km line started in May 1985.

The completion of the line will mean a 12,000 km railway connection between 30 countries in Europe and Asia, starting from Lianyungang City in China's Jiangsu Province and ending in Rotterdam in the Netherlands.

Seven Thousand Mergers Reported for 1989

HK2807083490 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1409 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Report: "Some 7,000 Enterprises in China Have Been Merged"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—A total of 2,559 enterprises were merged by 2,315 enterprises in China last year. Through the mergers, the amount of stock assets transferred totaled 2.015 billion yuan. The losing enterprises were reduced by 1,204 and the amount of deficits dropped by 134 million yuan.

By the end of last year, a total of 6,966 enterprises throughout the country were merged by 6,226 enterprises, reducing deficits by 522 million yuan.

The following are the main characteristics of the enterprises merged last year: First, most of the enterprises were mergers between the enterprises of same ownership; second, because of the difficulties in transregional mergers, only 3.28 percent of the enterprises were merged by transcending regions; and third, apart from undertaking the debts, the main method of the mergers, there are also gratuitous transfers, purchases, and shareholding.

August Interest Rate for Savings 'Below Zero'*OW2907212690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0351 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jul (XINHUA)—The People's Bank of China recently announced the interest rate for August for long-term Renminbi inflation-indexed [bao zhi, 0202 0237] savings deposits. Calculated according to the State Statistical Bureau's overall price index for retail sales and social services, the inflation-indexed interest rate for time savings deposits of three years or longer is below zero for August of this year. Interest rates for time savings deposits of three, five, and eight year terms that will mature in August will be respectively 13.14, 14.94, and 17.64 percent annually within the inflation-indexed period. There will be no price compensation. In the future, when the magnitude of price increase is higher than the interest rate of the same period, time savings deposits of three years or longer will still be inflation-indexed.

Industrial Enterprises Sign New Contracts*OW3007074390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0549 GMT 13 Jul 90*

[By reporter Xu Yaozhong (1776 5069 0022)]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)—[words indistinct] Since the beginning of this year, industrial enterprises whose first round of contracts already expired have begun to sign new contracts on the basis of a further improved contract system. Reportedly, the new contracts can be classified into two categories: In one category, the new contracts are an extension of the old ones. The extension is for one or two years. The other category consists of entirely new contracts, and the contract period is generally three years. Some enterprises have incorporated the system of separating tax payment from profit delivery and other new terms in the new contracts.

Compared with the first round of contracts, the enterprises have encountered greater difficulties in signing the second round of contracts because of the grimmer production and operations environment they have to face. For this reason, a sizable number of enterprises held a wait-and-see attitude from the beginning. In view of this, the State Council held a national economic restructuring conference early this year, and recently, it approved and distributed a document issued by the State Commission for Restructuring Economy. The document contained many concrete rules for linking up the first and second rounds of contracts, thus pointing out more clearly the direction that the enterprises should follow. Moreover, with the appearance of the favorable turn in our economic situation and the increasing facts testifying to the

central authorities' announcement of no change in the basic reform and open policies, the staff members, workers, and leading cadres of enterprises have gained firmer confidence in maintaining the stability of the contract policy. Many localities, departments, and enterprises have taken up the work of linking up the first and second rounds of contracts by drawing up new contracts to succeed the old ones as an important task to stabilize the enterprises and the economy. As a result, the last three months—April, May, and June—became a period characterized by the signing of a relatively large number of new contracts.

In arranging the new round of contracts, all localities have kept to the principle of "stabilizing the policy, giving full play to advantages, eliminating shortcomings, giving proper guidance according to different situations, and making more contributions." Particular attention has been drawn to the proper handling of the relationships between interests of the state, enterprises, and individuals. They have guarded against rushing headlong into mass action and extending contracts without principle. Instead, specific conditions, procedures, and measures have been drawn up for enterprises to extend their contracts. On the principle of "no big changes but minor adjustments," the basic figures in the contracts have been set up in a reasonable manner according to the conditions of different factories, and no attempt has been made to "impose uniformity on all cases." In the meantime, all localities have paid attention to perfecting the contract work appraisal system based on various indicators and improving the contents of the contracts. For the second round of contracts, all localities have clearly stipulated that the following three things should be included as indicators for appraising the contract work: the amount of profit made, the amount of profit delivered to the state and tax paid to the government, and the amount of reduction in loss should be taken as principal indicators of the benefits yielded by the enterprise. Achievements in technological transformation or the increase in the value of fixed assets for production should be taken as the principal indicator of the enterprise's capability for sustained development. Product quality, production costs, consumption, and safety should be taken as the principal indicators showing how well the enterprise is being managed. In addition, they have stipulated that the contracts should clearly define the rights, interests, and obligations of both sides and should contain a clause requiring both sides to guarantee their fulfillment of the contract terms. The purpose of this is to standardize and legalize the contracts.

All localities have brought into full play the initiative of the departments concerned to strengthen up coordination in the work on the second round of contracts. Some localities and cities have included this work in their responsibility system as a target for their governments to meet.

Southwest Region

Daily Notes Guizhou's Fight Against Leprosy

OW2807083290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0728 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA)—A total of 13,700 lepers in Guizhou Province in southwest China have been cured since 1981, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The overseas edition of the paper quoted a survey report as putting the number of lepers in the province at 25,000 in 1981, making it the province with the most lepers in the country.

To eradicate the disease the Chinese Government has formed a package of medical services, and the World Health Organization as well as the American Leprosy Mission also assist the province.

Now Guizhou has two special leper hospitals, nine treatment stations at prefectural level, 86 county-level clinics and 62 other centers. It has also set up China's first special medical school to train medical workers in the treatment of leprosy.

According to the paper, the incidence of leprosy in the province has dropped to 0.17 per thousand, or 5,000 lepers, and they are receiving free treatment.

It is expected that the province will be free from the disease by the end of this century.

Sichuan's National Defense Education Praised

HK2707145590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
26 Jul 90 p 1

[Report by Tong Song (0681 2646) and Qi Song (1142 2646): "Sichuan Province Achieves Remarkable Results in Province-Wide Education in National Defense"]

[Text] Sichuan Province has brought national defense education in line with the general plan of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization in order to make it an ongoing and sustained effort, and thus to heighten the sense of national defense among the people. In the first half of July, Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai briefed a national seminar on national defense education for the whole people on Sichuan's experiences in national defense education and was greeted with positive comments by seminar participants.

Since 1987, the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress has adopted the "resolution on extensively launching national defense education among the people." A leading national defense education group comprising the provincial party committee, provincial people's government, provincial military district, and chiefs of concerned departments and bureaus has been set up. A "national defense education outline" has been issued. A newspaper, GUOFANG SHIBAO [National Defense Times] has been started, with the Chinese characters of

the newspaper's name being written by President Yang Shangkun. Provincial publishing circles have published "A Course in National Defense," "National Defense Education Series," "National Defense Dictionary," and 100 or so other related readers.

National defense education is now a topic very much on the minds of prefectural and city leaders. They suggested: "Leaders whose minds are not occupied with national defense are not qualified leaders." Chengdu City CPC Committee Secretary Wu Xihai added the line "no security without soldiers" to the slogans "no stability without peasants, no wealth without workers, no dynamics without merchants, and no prosperity without talent." Under his specific guidance, Chengdu City has achieved remarkable results in national defense education and the activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary servicemen and martyrs. Yueshan City CPC Committee Secretary Yang Jiaquan points out in his essay on national defense: "Developing the commodity economy does not at all mean that we can let the consciousness of national defense weaken." Leaders of Guangyuan, Yibin, Deyang, Jiangyou, and other places often travel to remote townships, towns, factories, mines, and schools to conduct lectures for the masses on national defense.

Prefectures, cities, and counties have all held national defense education exhibition fairs. Many localities have launched award-winning essay contests with the title "National Defense in My Heart." Various speech teams climbed mountains and crossed rivers to spread such news to villages and towns; there are lively seminars in plants, mines, and enterprises. CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member and National Defense Minister Qin Jiwei pointed out in a cable: "Sichuan's national defense education ranks first nationally and other localities can learn from its good experiences and practices."

After extensive and penetrating education and propaganda, youths now will translate their determination of "dedicating their youth to national defense" into the actions of joining border garrisons and the country's defense. The number of enlistments in cities and prefectures has for the last three years been 20 to 30 times the numbers required by conscription. The national defense concept of urban and rural populations is also demonstrated in the activity of "supporting the Army and treating servicemen's families well." At present there are 100,000 or so organizations for such activity across the province, which in three years have helped 70 percent of martyrs' and servicemen's families rid poverty or join the ranks of wealthy people.

Tibet Meeting Opens on School Party Building

OW2807004390 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Jul 90

[By reporters (Xiang Bin) and (Liu Zhaochun); from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a long shot of a meeting hall, then cuts to pan shots showing leaders seated at a long table facing other participants seated in rows] A meeting to discuss party building work in schools, the first of its kind in our region, opened in Lhasa on 19 July.

The regional party committee delegated its Organization and Propaganda Departments and the leading party group of the regional Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Commission to jointly organize this meeting. Its main tasks are to disseminate and study the guidelines of the National Conference on Party Building Work in institutions of higher learning, strengthen the party's leadership of schools in our region, and train qualified socialist successors with communist ideals in accordance with the guidelines of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Fourth Regional Party Congress.

On 19 July, the meeting relayed and studied the speeches by comrades Li Tieying, Lu Feng, and He Dongchang at the National Conference on Party Building work in institutions of higher learning.

On the morning of 20 July, leaders from various prefectures, cities, and counties and responsible comrades from the organization, education, and propaganda departments of various localities in the region discussed the guidelines of the above-mentioned national conference in light of the actual situation in our region.

On the afternoon of 20 July, Danzim, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. His speech was entitled: Strengthen the Party's Leadership over Schools and Train Builders and Successors for the Socialist Cause.

[Video shows close-up of Danzim, interspersed with pan shots of other participants who are seen taking notes] In his speech, Deputy Secretary Danzim explained the importance and urgency of the party's leadership over education work in light of the macro-international climate, the micro-domestic climate, and the specific conditions in our region. He called for persistence in upholding and consolidating the party's leadership over education in schools.

Deputy Secretary Danzim said: If socialism does not dominate schools, capitalism is bound to dominate them. In the present struggle between peaceful evolution and nonpeaceful evolution, we should attach particular importance to the party's leadership over education in schools. First of all, it is necessary to strengthen the work of party building in schools with particular attention to building the party organizationally in accordance with the actual condition on our region's education front so as to use organizational work to ensure success in improving the party in terms of ideology and work style. Second, we should ensure that the leading power of education in schools is firmly held by those loyal to Marxism. In this regard, we should do well in selecting cadres. It is necessary to promote to leading posts in schools those politically reliable comrades who uphold

the four cardinal principles and resolutely oppose splitism. Priority should be given to the work designed to revolutionize. Third, all-out efforts should be made to promote the party's ideological and political education, adhere to the socialist direction of education, and persist in educating students in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is also necessary to persist in giving top priority to the firm, correct political orientation in doing education work and take it as the schools' fundamental task to train builders and successors of the socialist cause. Fourth, it is necessary to train a truly staunch and effective backbone work contingency composed mainly of party workers, political workers, and teachers engaged in moral education in schools. In addition, this contingency must consist of outstanding people of all nationalities who uphold the four cardinal principles, who persist in safeguarding the motherland's unification and national unity, and who have both ability and political integrity.

In his speech, Deputy Secretary Danzim also asked party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over education work and called on the whole society to show its concern and support for education.

Hu Jintao Addresses Meeting

*OW2807013590 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Jul 90*

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] Party and government leaders of the autonomous region held a discussion meeting on the afternoon of 21 July with representatives attending the regional conference on party building in colleges. Together, they studied and discussed issues on efforts by colleges to uphold party leadership and adhere to the socialist orientation.

During the discussion, a representative from the Tibet Institute of Nationalities said: In the past, colleges were plagued by bourgeois liberal ideas under the influences of society. The major problems giving rise to such ideas were a relaxation in party leadership and an oversight of the social orientation in education. From now on, we must strengthen party leadership in colleges. We should attach importance to upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization in college education.

A representative from Kangmar County, Xigaze Prefecture said: In carrying out education in rural areas, we should adhere to the socialist orientation under the party's leadership and emphasize the quality of education. At the same time, attention should be given to developing privately-run schools and vocational colleges, in order afford more people the opportunity of going to school and training as many qualified personnel as possible for society.

A representative from Sog County, Nagqu Prefecture suggested that colleges strengthen education on Marxist doctrines on matters relating to ethnic minorities and

religion. Representatives at the discussion meeting were of the opinion that colleges are important places where both foreign and domestic hostile forces fight to win the hearts and minds of China's youth. Therefore, colleges must unswervingly accept the party's leadership and firmly adhere to the socialist orientation.

Hu Jintao, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, called on colleges of all types and at all levels to earnestly strengthen the party's leadership, to improve the quality of education, and to cultivate truly qualified professionals for society and for all fields of work. At the same time, he asked party and government departments at all levels not to hesitate when making arrests or exerting control, and to basically pay attention and lend support to educational causes.

Party and government leaders of the autonomous region Gyaincain Norbu, Tian Congming, Pudoje, Tudao Doje, and Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog took part in the discussion meeting, which was presided over by Danzim, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee.

Meeting Ends

OW2907060590 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Jul 90

[By reporter (Xiang Bin); from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] [Video begins with distant pan shots of a large meeting hall where people are seen seated at long tables] The regional work meeting on party building in schools ended on 23 July. A summary of the minutes of the meeting was transcribed to provide a record of its discussions.

[Video cuts to medium shots of leaders, followed by pan shots of other participants] The meeting relayed the guidelines of the national work conference on party building in institutions of higher learning and the guidelines of the fourth regional party congress. The participants earnestly studied the documents related to party building work and moral education in schools issued by the party Central Committee and the State Education Commission.

The participants in the meeting pointed out: Ensuring and upholding the socialist direction in the running of schools are matters of cardinal importance for the future and fate of the socialist cause, the unification of the motherland, the unity of our nation, and the long-term stability and order in the whole region. It should, therefore, be seen as the basic task of the party organizations of all departments at all levels, particularly the party organizations of education departments and schools. It is imperative to further strengthen the party's leadership over schools, to always uphold and consolidate the party's role as the leading force at the core in the education work in schools, and step up the formation of a party work contingent composed of full- and part-time

workers of high proficiency and with a strong sense of responsibility. We should fully understand the key role of teachers in training successors to carry on our cause, raise teachers' awareness of historical responsibility, and enhance their feelings that they are carrying out a great mission. Efforts should be made to build up a contingent of teachers who are politically qualified and professionally competent. In all fields of work, including teaching, scientific research, administrative work, and logistic management, schools should unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guide, and give priority attention to the question of what kind of people they should train.

During the meeting, regional leaders, including Secretary Hu Jintao, Chairman Gyaincain Norbu, and Deputy Secretary Tian Congming, held discussions with the comrades attending the meeting. [Closeups of these three leaders are given as their names are mentioned, followed by pan shots of the other participants]

Speaking at a discussion session, Hu Jintao said: We should make sure that the whole party and all sectors of society make it a practice to pay attention and attach importance to education. Party organizations at all levels should further enhance their awareness of the importance and urgency of upholding the party's leadership, strengthening the party building work in schools, and training builders and successors to the socialist cause. We should firmly dominate the education field, which is an important work front. [Video ends with a long shot of the meeting hall]

Livelihood of Tibet's Urban Residents Improves

OW2807083890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0732 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Lhasa, July 28 (XINHUA)—The livelihood of urban residents in the Tibet Autonomous Region has been markedly improved in recent years, according to the region's statistics bureau.

A recent statistical report shows that the annual income of urban residents reached 1,556 yuan per person in 1988, up 819 yuan over 1981, and their actual expenditure was 1,210 yuan, up 691 yuan.

People spent more on non-staple food, clothes and daily necessities.

According to the report, the number of color televisions, refrigerators, radio-cassettes, cameras, washing machines and bicycles was 79, 6, 68, 24, 19 and 212 per 100 families, respectively, by the end of 1988.

At the same time, bank deposits continued to climb; the year 1988 saw savings deposits total 283 million yuan, an increase of 63 million yuan over 1981.

North Region

Funeral for Zhao Yimin Held in Hebei

SK2707122790 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 27 Jun 90 p 1

[Excerpts] This morning, more than 1,000 persons, including leading comrades of the provincial party committee and representatives from all walks of life, came to the funeral parlor in Shijiazhuang City to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhao Yimin, an outstanding member of the CPC, a long-tested faithful Communist fighter and a proletarian revolutionary. [passage omitted]

The funeral music was playing softly in the funeral parlor and the atmosphere there was solemn and quiet. The body of Comrade Zhao Yimin was placed at the center of the mourning hall. Wreaths sent by leading comrades of the party and the country, including Wan Li, Xu Xiangqian, Song Renqiong, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Liu Huaqing, Ye fei, and Chen Zaidao, were placed at the front of the mourning hall. Wreaths sent by the Organization Department of the party Central Committee, the General Office of the Central Advisory Commission, the Hebei provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial military district were placed on both sides of the mourning hall. Wreaths sent by Liu Lin, wife of Comrade Zhao Yimin, and his children were placed in front of the portrait of the deceased.

Sending wreaths and attending today's ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of the deceased were Ma Guorui, Zhang Ce, Wang Guanghua, Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Yue Qifeng, Lu Chuanzan, Yang Zejiang, Guo Zhi, Ye Liansong, Bai Shi, Liu Ronghui, Chen Yujie, Han Licheng, Wang Dongning, Yue Zongtai, Liu Ying, Hong Yi, Song Shuhua, Li feng, Xu Chunxing, Ma Xinyun, Wang Shusen, Yu Zhenzhong, and Li Yongjin. They walked slowly toward the portrait of Comrade Zhao Yimin and made a deep bow to express their grief. They also extended cordial regards to Liu Lin, wife of Comrade Zhao Yimin, and his children.

Also attending the ceremony to pay last respects to the deceased and sending wreaths were Zhang Shuguang, Yin Zhe, Hu Kaiming, Cao Youmin, Lan Kaimin, Ge Qi, Wang Yu, Zhang Da, Huang Hua, Zhao Zhenzhong, Ding Tingxin, Zhang Kerang, Jia Qiyun, Lu Zhiguo, Ma Zhuozhou, Yin Yigang, Dai Jinong, Zhou Xueao, Wang Fu, Zhai Xiangdong, Wang Wentong, Liu Zhiqi, and Han Huayi.

Wreaths were also sent by Zhang Zhao, Li Haifeng, Wang Youhui, Zou Renyun, Du Benjie, Zhang Renshen,

Guo Hongqi, Wang Zuwu, Du Jingyi, Wang Enduo, Zhang Ruolin, Chen Lintang, Huang Lan, and Liu Zongxin. [passage omitted]

In line with Comrade Zhao Yimin's last wish, his ashes will be placed in the cemetery for martyrs in the southern part of Hebei.

Hebei's Achievements in Building Key Projects

SK2707132690 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 3 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] Since 1982, all levels and all departments in our province have proceeded from the overall situation, maintained close coordination, and concentrated efforts on guaranteeing key projects. During the past eight years, our province has completed 10 state key projects and built and put into production 18 provincial key projects.

Since 1982, the state has arranged a number of key projects enjoying top state priority for our province annually. During the past eight years, our province has undertaken 13 state key projects (not counting seven trans-provincial and trans-regional projects). From 1982 to 1989, the investment in these projects totalled 8.342 billion yuan. The expansion of major production capacity of the 10 projects that were completed and commissioned includes: 1.55 million tons of cement, 63.5 million tons of port handling capacity, 800,000 kw of installed power generation capacity, 5.2 million tons of coal, 4 million tons of dressed coal, 3.756 million heavy crates of plate glass, 100 passenger trains, 600,000 tons of soda ash, water delivery capacity with 80 cubic meters per second, 1.5 million tons of iron ore, 875,000 tons of iron, and 5,500 tons of machine-made paper. The province's 33 key projects required a total investment of 2.71 billion yuan. The projects that were completed and commissioned added the following major production capacity: 950,000 kw of power generation capacity, 909 kilometers of power transmission and transforming lines, 933,000 kilovolt-ampere of power transforming capacity, 3 million tons of coal, 340,000 tons of sinter, 174,000 tons of steel, 4,000 tons of good-quality rolling capacity, 5,000 tons of aluminium foil, 210,000 tons of raw salt, 210,000 tons of daily water supply in the urban areas, 300,000 square meters of wall and floor bricks, and 519,400 square meters of houses for institutions of higher learning, of which 233,800 square meters of houses were used for teaching.

Xing Chongzhi Speaks at Hebei Lecture Meeting

SK2707123790 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 30 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] This "lecture meeting on the image of Communist Party members during the new period" co-sponsored by the Propaganda and Organization Departments and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial party committee and the provincial Radio and Television Department at the provincial television station to greet and commemorate the 69th anniversary of the

birth of the CPC has come to a successful end. Let me take advantage of this opportunity to extend warm greetings and cordial festive regards to the awarded comrades and units and to all Communist Party members working on various fronts throughout the province on behalf of the provincial party committee.

Attending today's final contest are 15 comrades. Some of them have given lectures on themselves, and some have talked about Communist Party members around them. The objects of their lectures included workers, peasants, soldiers, and intellectuals. Though these party members hold different posts, they have done extraordinary deeds at their ordinary posts. After hearing these lectures, we are deeply moved. These lectures make us think deeply and urge us to forge ahead. They have shown the lofty character and the mental style and features of Communist Party members during the new period and manifested the wishes and demands of the masses of people. They are the epitome of a group of outstanding Communist Party members that has emerged on all fronts throughout the province in the great tide of reform and opening up, and are models for 3.1 million Communist Party members throughout the province. Their images are greatly influential, convincing, and appealing. The purpose of holding this lecture contest on the image of party members during the new period is aimed at strengthening education on party spirit and party purpose among the broad masses of party members by publicizing the advanced and fostering models, using the glorious image of outstanding Communist Party members of the new period to inspire and encourage party members to better display their vanguard and exemplary role under the new historical conditions. The power of the examples is inexhaustible. Fostering the image of outstanding Communist Party members, publicizing them throughout the province, and making more party members and the people learn from them and be nurtured, inspired, and educated through their subtle influence will help us to translate their examples into a tremendous material force and to further influence and stimulate the people of various nationalities throughout the province to strengthen their sense of responsibility to society, obligation, and honor, and to effectively promote the progress of building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

During the new historical period, our party is shouldering the great historical mission of leading the people of various nationalities across the province to engage in reform, opening up the "four-modernization" drive, and national regeneration. Each and every Communist Party member is a bridge and a link for the party to maintain ties with the masses. Party leadership should be realized through the concrete work of the broad masses of Communist Party members. It is necessary to rely on Communist Party members to display their vanguard and exemplary role to organize and lead the broad masses of people to implement the party's line, principle, and policies. At present, our party and country are facing the challenge of the "peaceful evolution" strategy promoted

by the international hostile forces and a series of arduous tasks of improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform, of promoting a sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development, and safeguarding and developing a stable and united political situation. Under such circumstances, what kind of attitude and image each and every Communist Party member should have, and whether they can stand the test of holding office and working for reform and the open policy or not, constitute a major problem affecting the party prestige and the party's cause and the future and destiny of the country. This is also a major problem that each and every Communist Party member should ponder conscientiously, treat seriously, and find a solution for.

In this case, what kind of image should a Communist Party member have during the new period? Comrades who gave lectures today already provided a good answer for this question by giving real and advanced examples one after another. These outstanding models have their own moving deeds. But their common point is to genuinely display the vanguard and exemplary role of a Communist Party member at their own work posts. Their deeds showed that to achieve this point, we must have the following ideologies and moral characters.

First, we must have a firm communist conviction. Firmly sticking to and believing in the lofty communist ideal is the true political color, source of strength and spiritual pillar of Communists, as well as one of the major indications showing the difference between Communist Party members and ordinary people. As a Communist Party member, he must have profound communist ideals and the common ideal and actions of the people throughout the province during the present stage. During the present stage, we must unswervingly implement the party's basic line and all principles and policies set for the initial stage of socialism, unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, have the courage to stand on the front rank of reform, opening up and modernization construction, be hardworking and enterprising, brave the way forward and bring forth new ideas, study painstakingly, work diligently, and unite with and lead the masses of people to work outstandingly at their own work posts.

Second, we should conscientiously practice the party's purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people. The CPC is one to seek the interests of the masses of people. Besides the interests of the people, it cares about no other selfish interests. All our efforts and struggles are aimed at making the people rich and happy. Doing everything in favor of the people and serving the people wholeheartedly is the beginning and end points of all party work. Therefore, Communist Party members should always cherish the people, care for them, and serve as good public servants, attach prime importance to the interests of the party and the people at any time, promote selfless and dedicated spirit, be the first to bear hardships first and the last to enjoy comforts, put other people's interest ahead of our own, and work selflessly.

Third, we should always maintain the flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of people. Our party's source of strength comes from the people. Only by relying on the masses and taking root among them can our party survive and develop and can the party's line, principles and policies be implemented. All our party members should firmly bear in mind the Marxist mass viewpoint, have a good grip of the basic skills of maintaining close ties with the masses, go deeply to the masses, care for them, understand them, be eager to meet the needs of the masses, do what they have required, do all we can to help them eliminate misgivings and difficulties, do everything in favor of them, be responsible to them, and learn from them earnestly. Only thus can we win support from the masses of people and push all undertakings forward together with the masses.

Fourth, we should take the lead in observing party discipline and state law, consciously place ourselves under mass supervision, be clean and honest at all times, have the courage to oppose and resist all sorts of unhealthy trends, and resolutely struggle against all forms of passive and decadent phenomena as well as law-breaking and unprincipled acts.

The broad masses of party members throughout our province should act like the model party members, always set strict demands on themselves, and strive to display a vanguard and exemplary role. Then, our party's brilliant image will become extraordinarily radiant, the party's fighting strength, cohesion and appeal will be greatly intensified, and our province's all undertakings will be invincible.

Provincial Leaders Attend

SK2767123390 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 30 Jun 90 p 1

[Excerpts] This evening, the Propaganda and Organization Departments and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial party committee and the provincial Radio and Television Department co-sponsored a "lecture meeting on the image of Communist Party members throughout the province during the new period" to commemorate the 69th anniversary of the birth of the CPC. [passage omitted]

Attending today's final contest were 15 lecturers from 18 prefectures, cities, Huabei Oilfield, Shijiazhuang Railway Sub-bureau, and various provincial-level departments. They were selected through preliminary contests and semi-finals over more than three months. [passage omitted]

Hearing lectures were provincial leaders including Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Lu Chuanzan, Yang Zejiang, Guo Zhi, Bai Shi, Chen Yujie, Li Haifeng, Han Licheng, Zhang Runshen, and Xu Chunxing, and 300-odd cadres and the masses from various circles. They were deeply moved by the deeds of Communist Party members in the new period. [passage omitted]

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at the end of the meeting. [passage omitted]

Song Ping Tours Inner Mongolia 18-27 Jul

OW2807064290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1035 GMT 27 Jul 90

[By MENGGU RIBAO reporter Li Maqin (2621 7456 2953) and XINHUA reporter He Dongjun (0149 2639 0689)]

[Text] Hohhot, 27 July—During his inspection of Inner Mongolia, Song Ping, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, stressed: We must conduct extensive and in-depth education on socialism and take the socialist road with confidence. We must do a good job in building grass-roots party cells in rural and pastoral areas, fully exercise the model and leading role of party members, and truly strengthen the party's leadership in rural and pastoral areas. We must further stabilize and perfect the responsibility system based mainly on contracting to households and linking remuneration with output; expand operations on two levels; gradually develop the collective economy to provide urgently-needed production services to farmers and herdsmen; and further deepen reform by pressing steadily ahead with agriculture, animal husbandry, and other undertakings.

From 18-27 July, Song Ping inspected five banners and counties (cities), four large- and medium-sized enterprises, and one research institution in the company of Wang Qun, secretary of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; and Buhe, chairman of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional Government. On the factory floor, Song Ping grasped the greasy hands of workers and inquired about their production and livelihood. In the grasslands, he examined livestock and bases of hay and fodder. He also discussed production and engaged in small talk with peasants at their homes. During his tour, Song Ping held several meetings that were attended by workers, peasants, and grass-roots cadres to discuss a variety of subjects.

Song Ping said: For many years, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has seriously implemented the line, principles, and policies of the party Central Committee, and achieved great success in every field. During last year's political storm, the autonomous regional party committee and government had firmly and unambiguously executed the decisions of the party Central Committee, thereby ensuring stability in the region. As it has implemented the guidelines of the central authorities by integrating them with local conditions, a favorable trend in political, social, and economic stability has emerged during the past year. The different nationalities have become more united, and cadre-mass and party-mass relations have improved markedly. The land of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is vast and rich in resources. It has a good economic foundation and very great potential. If we work hard, the future will be good.

Song Ping repeatedly stressed the need to conduct in-depth education on socialism. He said: We must heed the lesson of several years ago in which ideological and political work was undermined, and education on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism slackened. First of all, to ensure that socialist thinking takes root firmly, we must pay close attention to education on socialism of cadres at all levels. Cadres who are rusticated must be led by experienced comrades. In addition to doing a good job at the grass roots and helping to run the economy well, they also have another important task, educating the peasants and herdsman on socialism by linking it with local conditions. Party organizations at all levels must bring together comrades engaged in propaganda, education, and social science research, and organize them to write and compile teaching materials for this particular purpose. This is important for assuring success in deepening reform, economic development, and other undertakings.

Song Ping called for a real effort to gear up the improvement of grass-roots party organizations, saying that those party organizations that are organizationally unsound must be improved as soon as possible. He said: It is necessary to popularize the "responsibility system for party members to meet certain targets" and the "system of democratic meetings within the party" so as to let the grass-roots party organizations and party members assume the responsibilities for building the material and spiritual civilizations in rural and pastoral areas and for leading the masses to achieve common affluence. This is the only way for party members to play their model and leading role and for grass-roots party organizations to act as fighting fortresses. Young people working at the forefront of production who can meet the qualifications for party members should be absorbed into the party step by step in a planned way so as to add new blood to the party organizations and increase their vitality. This is a matter of strategic importance. In areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, we should educate party members and cadres in the Marxist viewpoint on nationalities and the party's nationalities policy with a view to promoting the unity, amity, prosperity, and progress of all nationalities.

Song Ping said: Inner Mongolia has great potential for developing industrial, agricultural, and livestock production and abounds in land and water resources. There are good prospects for developing production in depth and in breadth. At present, attention should be given to improving saline and alkaline soil, transforming low- and medium-yield land, developing irrigation and using water in a reasonable way, and instituting biological and engineering measures simultaneously. We should put scientific farming into practice, combine farming with animal husbandry, and continue to raise the agricultural yield per unit area of land and to achieve a stable and high output. In animal husbandry, it is imperative to pay attention to using scientific methods to raise livestock and building necessary facilities for animal husbandry. We should do a good job in building animal feed production centers and make positive efforts to improve

animal breeds and develop commercial animal husbandry and high-yield animal husbandry. In agricultural areas, while paying attention to grain production, it is necessary to fully utilize the large quantities of straw and stalks as fodder to develop animal husbandry.

Song Ping pointed out: We should maintain and further improve the output-related production responsibility system based mainly on household contracts. In accordance with the actual conditions in various localities, efforts should be made to develop the dual operational system, gradually improve the collective economy, and bring into full play the enthusiasm of peasants and herdsman to engage in family business as well as the superiority of the collective economy. In addition, it is necessary to make available the various social services urgently needed by peasants and herdsman with the development of commodity production in agricultural and pastoral areas. Positive efforts should be made to develop general and specialized service systems. We should see to it that chemical fertilizers, crop seeds of improved strains, agricultural machinery, farm implements, and fodder are supplied on time, that scientific and technological services, transportation, and information are provided to meet needs, and that assistance is given in opening up and widening the channels for flow of commodities. Where conditions permit, townships, villages, and hamlets should actively utilize their labor resources to reclaim land and establish fruit orchards, forest farms, animal farms, and factories so as to increase the accumulated public funds and reinforce the collective economy. When the collective economy has developed, they should embark on those projects that cannot be undertaken by individual families. These include the construction of infrastructure for agricultural and animal husbandry, assistance to peasants and herdsman in doing a still better job in promoting production, and the development of education and public welfare projects.

In Baotou City, Song Ping inspected the production work of several big enterprises and held discussions with the factory directors and managers of some of them. He made important suggestions on such questions as deepening enterprise reform, boosting economic benefits, and arranging the employment of extra labor.

Inner Mongolia's Wang Qun Inspects Groups

SK2707115790 Hohhot NEIMENG GU RIBAO
in Chinese 22 Jun 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Comrade Wang Qun recently pointed out: We should take the initiative in coordinating implementation of the "decision" of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee with implementation of the party's basic line. At present, cadres' going down to the grass roots to carry out practical work is the most important content and the most effective way to implement the "decision" of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee. And the most important practical work is focusing on economic construction to help

the grass roots develop productive forces and concentrate efforts to promote economic work.

Comrade Wang Qun repeatedly stressed the aforementioned viewpoint during his inspections of the work of the 16 localities and units of Hulun Buir, Hinggan, and Jirem Leagues from 30 May to 13 June. Accompanying Comrade Wang Qun during the inspection tours were Chen Kuiyuan, Standing Committee member of the autonomous regional party committee, and Alatanaoqier, vice chairman of the autonomous region.

Comrade Wang Qun said during the inspection tours: It has not been long since the "decision" of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee was issued, but the three leagues in the eastern part of the region have created great momentum and a good beginning in comprehensively and thoroughly implementing the "decision," and have achieved rapid development in this work. He fully affirmed some effective methods for implementing the "decision." First, leading cadres at various levels have taken the lead in going down to the grass roots to carry out practical work. Second, large numbers of cadres have been organized and sent to the grass roots to carry out practical work. Third, in carrying out practical work, they have paid attention to both major policies and the people's everyday life, with the focus on carrying out production together with the masses. Fourth, in the process of carrying out practical work, they have paid attention to pooling the efforts of pilot units and other large areas, those of higher and lower levels, and those of different departments and regions to render good comprehensive and coordinated services. Fifth, they have paid attention to coordinating the implementation of the "decision," and performance of the routine and vocation work of the party and the government with implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. Comrade Wang Qun held that if carried out persistently, such methods will effectively promote the development of productive forces, facilitate the improvement of party style, continuously strengthen the party-populace and cadre-populace ties, restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions, maintain closer flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses, help strengthen party building and promote the spiritual civilization, and help train and upgrade the quality of cadres.

Comrade Wang Qun pointed out: In implementing the "decision" of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee, we should pay particular attention to developing the leading and central role of party organizations at various levels, especially the grass-roots party organizations. At present, the party's central task is economic construction, and, therefore, party organizations at various levels should focus on this central task in implementing the "decision." With regard to this issue, party and government work should not be separated. Particularly at the grass roots, we should not lopsidedly hold that the party committee should take charge of the building of the spiritual civilization and the government

should take charge of the building of the material civilization. If this is the case, the party's work will lose its foundation. Party committees should not take over administrative work, but they must show concern for the production and life of the masses and earnestly carry out practical work for the grass roots and the masses.

Speaking on cadres' carrying out practical work at the grass roots, Wang Qun said: Focusing on developing productive forces and paying attention to the central task of economic construction, cadres should first publicize policies well and carry out ideological education among the masses. This is most important when cadres go down to the grass roots to carry out practical work. They should make the masses understand the major policies of the party, particularly make known to them the specific policies concerning their vital interest, patiently give explanations and guidance, and conduct education to help them eliminate their doubts, misunderstandings, and confused and erroneous ideas so that they will unswervingly follow the party to take the socialist road leading to common prosperity. Second, they should actively help the masses at the grass-roots level solve their problems in production that require urgent solutions, such as those in the supplies of means of production and marketing of farm and sideline products. In short, these problems are difficulties in purchases and sales. The masses have had great complaints about these problems. If not thoroughly solved, they are bound to dampen the production enthusiasm of the masses, harm their feelings, and ultimately undermine the development of productive forces. Therefore, we should proceed from the need to protect the interest of the masses, especially their socialist enthusiasm, and greatly facilitate the development of productive forces to resolve the people's difficulties in production one by one. Third, they should render large-scale scientific and technical service, guide the masses to develop agriculture and achieve affluence through science and technology. Science and technology have become very important conditions for agricultural and animal husbandry development. The masses of peasants and herdsmen have come to understand this ever better and are urgently expecting science and technology in rural areas. Proceeding from such a desire of the masses, we should bring science and technology, and managerial expertise to them, telling them not only how to plant crops and graze animals in a scientific manner but how to manage their life. Fourth, they should be resolved to help the masses in some localities to eliminate poverty and achieve affluence. After more than 40 years since the founding of the country, there are still some people who do not have sufficient food and clothes. We should feel some pressure because of this. To enable the masses to follow the party to develop socialism, we should let them personally experience the superiority of the socialist system; to make them personally experience the superiority of the socialist system, we should help them eliminate poverty and achieve affluence. In short, when going down to the grass roots, cadres should act as the masses' political teachers, economic guides and advisers for eliminating

poverty and achieve affluence as the masses require them to do. In addition, cadres going down to the grass roots should also be good advisers to higher-level party committees and governments, provide them with true situations, and offer opinions and suggestions to their work. In this way, cadres, no matter to which departments they belong, will be able to carry out practical work for the masses and be welcomed by the masses when they go down to the grass roots.

Speaking on the responsibilities of party and government leaders at various levels and the masses of cadres sent to the grass roots for implementing the "decision" of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee, Comrade Wang Qun stressed: All the cadres going down to the grass roots, especially leading cadres, should coordinate the efforts to implement the "decision" with the efforts to attain the three fighting goals of our region and those to achieve a comparatively prosperous standard of living by the year 2000. Only in this way will they have a sense of urgency and responsibility. Realization of the three fighting goals and then the comparatively prosperous standard of living is not an idea fostered through our subjective assumption. It is an inexorable demand in the socialist economic and social development, and a desire of the masses from their hearts. There are only 10 years from now to the end of this century. To achieve a comparatively prosperous standard of living, the time is short but the task is arduous. This forces us to think over this issue in all seriousness and to base ourselves on developing the economy in a stable manner when carrying out every task, including sending cadres to the grass roots. In this sense, every task we carry out is an organic component of the effort to achieve the comparatively prosperous standard of living. We should neither wait for nor rely on others to achieve a comparatively prosperous standard of living. All we should rely on is the hard work of the masses, the strong leadership of our party, correct policies, science and technology, and the masses of cadres who, in line with the guidelines of the "decision" of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee, persistently go down to the grass roots to carry out practical work for the masses, continuously strengthen the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses, and then boost the masses' increasingly soaring enthusiasm for building socialism.

Comrade Wang Qun also urged cadres to regard the process of going down to the grass roots to carry out practical work as a process of learning from practice and from the masses earnestly, a process of transforming their subjective world while transforming the objective world, and a process of continuous change of work styles and improvement of work. He urged cadres to accumulate knowledge and experiences in practice through going down to the grass roots and carrying out practical work, and to continuously enrich their experiences and improve their quality so as to gain the right to speak, the initiative and the leading power in their work. He said: Implementation of the "decision" of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee is only the

beginning. Work contents and methods need to be replenished and improved continuously, and some experiences also need to be further summarized and improved. All localities should guard against merely paying lip service, engaging in formalism, and carrying out this work perfunctorily.

Tianjin Port Undergoing Large-Scale Expansion

OW2707122690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0957 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Tianjin, July 27 (XINHUA)—The Tianjin Port on the shore of the Bohai Sea is undergoing large-scale expansion.

Although China is carrying out an austerity program, Tianjin City has invested a total of 426 million yuan this year in the expansion work of the port.

The expansion started in 1973 and is one of the key projects of the state in a bid to meet the needs of the economic development of north China, including Beijing and Tianjin.

The expansion includes 16 big projects such as the Eastern Embankment, four new berths, and a new oil terminal.

The World Bank has provided most of the loans for the construction. Now, 17 contracts have been signed through biddings.

The Eastern Embankment Project is scheduled to be completed in 1993; it will add 5.28 million tons a year to the port's handling capacity.

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary Views 'Clean Government'

HK2807053090 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Yesterday, during their inspection in Baiyun City, Chen Zuolin, deputy secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, and Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, called for promoting the building of a clean government and pushing ahead with Gansu's economic development.

Yesterday, Comrade Chen Zuolin and Comrade Li Ziqi inspected Baiyun Aluminum Plant and some other key projects listed in the state's Seventh Five-Year Plan, listened to the work reports given by responsible persons of those key projects, and asked the staff and workers there about their production and livelihood.

The two leaders highly praised the achievements made by the staff and workers of all those key projects.

Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Chen Zuolin and Comrade Li Ziqi also held talks with leaders of Baiyun City as well as responsible persons of the above-mentioned key projects.

Comrade Chen Zuolin demanded that the CPC committees, people's governments, and enterprises at all levels in Baiyun City as well as various departments concerned in Baiyun City further strengthen work aimed at building a clean government, develop advantages of large and medium-sized enterprises, guide local and township and town enterprise development, and further push ahead with Baiyun's economic development.

Comrade Li Ziqi also urged all the comrades in Baiyun City to bravely face up to challenges, make continued progress, and further improve Baiyun's work.

28 Criminals Executed in Shaanxi's Xian

HK3007023790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Jul 90 p 8

[Text] Twenty-eight people were executed in Xian on Saturday for serious crimes including murder, rape and drug trafficking, residents said yesterday.

The condemned prisoners were paraded around the famous tourist centre in northern China in trucks before being taken to the execution ground.

The municipal government has launched a massive crackdown on serious crime within the past few weeks following an escalation in crime, particularly drug trafficking.

Residents say scores of opium dealers have been arrested this month and supplies of opium were drying up.

Prices of opium have risen by nearly 50 per cent in the last month to 30 yuan (HK\$49.50) for a small pellet which would be sufficient for one pipe.

The number of drug addicts in the city is believed to have risen drastically over the past year and there are said to be about eight officially operated drug rehabilitation clinics in Xian to cope with the problem.

Last week the municipal peoples' congress passed a resolution calling for crime prevention and the maintenance of social order to be one of the government's top priorities.

A local businessman said most young people in the city had experimented with drugs.

Xinjiang Honors Six Anti-Rebellion Martyrs

HK2907034090 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] The regional public security and people's police system this morning held in Artux City a meeting to commend and confer titles upon heroes and models who made contributions to the struggle to quell the 5 April

rebellion. (Xu Jinjun) and five other martyrs were honored with the title of Defender of Border City, and 15 units and 317 individuals were honored with the title of Model Advanced Collective and the title of Hero and Model respectively. Amid the majestic national anthem, [number indistinct] officers and members of the public security units and armed police force stood in silent tribute, paying their respects to the six martyrs, (Xu Jinjun), [two names indistinct] (Ding Xuwen), (Hu Ying), (Qian Tongfeng), and [name indistinct], who had bravely fought in the rebellion quelling the struggle and sacrificed their lives. The participants pledged to emulate the martyrs who were absolutely loyal to the party and the motherland, to emulate the model collectives and the heroes and models who are selfless, dauntless, and ready to give their lives, and to make more contributions to safeguarding nationality solidarity and stability in Xinjiang.

On behalf of the regional party committee and government, Ba Dai, member of the standing committee of the regional party committee and director of the regional committee of political science and law, extended congratulations to the model collectives and the heroes and models who made contributions to the quelling of the 5 April rebellion. He said: The many model units and heroes and models of Xinjiang's public security and people's police units who emerged from the 5 April rebellion quelling operation are good examples to us. Our party will never forget them, the motherland will never forget them, and the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang will never forget them. Their glorious names and heroic deeds will shine forever like the sun and the moon and be immortal like the towering Kunlun Mountain.

In his speech Ba Dai said: The general situation is good in this autonomous region at present. On the other hand, however, we must be aware clearly that there are still many unstable factors, some of which are even quite serious. Although the Baren township counterrevolutionary rebellion was already quelled, the separatist forces at home and abroad and a handful of counterrevolutionary elements will never resign themselves to defeat but will carry on unscrupulous sabotage. Therefore we must never lower our vigilance, but must take every effective measure and do a more fruitful job to safeguard stability and the smooth progress of socialist construction in this region.

Ba Dai pointed out: All local authorities throughout Xinjiang must continue to conscientiously implement the principle stressing stability as an overriding priority put forth by the central authorities and the regional party committee, resolutely oppose separatism, strengthen nationality solidarity, and safeguard the unity of the motherland.

The Ministry of Public Security, the headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, and the political

department of the border defense units of the Armed Police Force sent congratulatory messages to the meeting and issued a citation.

Further on 15th Xinjiang Plenary Session

Wang Enmao on Fighting Splittism

OW2907164990 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Jul 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video begins with shots showing Wang Enmao addressing meeting, with Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat and other local leaders sitting on either side of him. Video then cuts to show meeting attendants listening to speakers.] Comrade Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Advisory Commission, made an important speech on 22 July at an enlarged meeting of the 15th Plenary Session of the Third Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee. He said: The current enlarged plenary meeting has been very successful. The meeting's greatest achievement was that we have gained a common understanding that national splittism [min zu fen lie zhu yi] is a major threat to Xinjiang, and that we have unified the guiding ideology for fighting national splittism. Fighting national splittism is the paramount strategic principle that determines Xinjiang's overall situation. National splittism is a major threat to Xinjiang. This is a fact that exists objectively. We must never underestimate its danger. Let us just think: If we had not opposed national splittism, could we have maintained the motherland's unity? Could we have preserved nationality unity? Could we have maintained stability in Xinjiang? Could we have smoothly carried out our socialist construction and the policy of reform and opening to the outside world? Could we have carried out Xinjiang's economic and cultural development? Could we have raised the material and cultural living standards of the people of all nationalities of Xinjiang? Could we have achieved common prosperity among the people of all nationalities? Could we have consolidated and developed the achievements of the socialist revolution, of socialist construction, of reforms, and of opening to the outside world, which were made by the people of all nationalities in the past 40-plus years? Could we expect a bright future for the people of all nationalities of Xinjiang? Everything would be impossible. We would have gained nothing. Therefore, on the issue that national splittism is a major threat to Xinjiang, and that we must fight national splittism, party committees at all levels and cadres and the people of all nationalities must unify their thinking and understanding, unite together, act in unison, decisively carry out the strategic policy of opposing national splittism, and carry the struggle against national splittism through to the end.

Comrade Wang Enmao also stressed his views with regard to carrying out the CPC Central Committee's decision on establishing closer contacts between the party and the masses, which was discussed and approved by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. He said: This decision is an important document of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought that was collectively prepared by the party Central Committee, of which Comrade Jiang Zemin is the general secretary. It has an extremely great significance and far-reaching effect in strengthening party building; establishing closer ties between the party and the masses; enhancing the party's combat capability; and ensuring the success of socialist construction, reform, and opening to the outside world.

Comrade Wang Enmao set forth the following six points: First, to establish closer ties between the party and the people of all nationalities, the most essential thing at present is to uphold socialism. Second, to foster closer relations between the party and the people of all nationalities, we must adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Third, to bring the party closer to the people of all nationalities, we must strive to preserve nationality unity. Fourth, to establish closer contacts between the party and the people of all nationalities, we must fight bureaucratism and corruption. Fifth, to strengthen ties between the party and the masses, we must earnestly criticize others and ourselves. Sixth, we must strengthen the party's leadership.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Enmao said: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, of which Comrade Jiang Zemin is the general secretary, we should continue to thoroughly carry out the guidelines set by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, strengthen the party's leadership, strengthen party building, establish closer relations between the party and the people of all nationalities, have full confidence in the masses, enlist the help of the people of all nationalities, unite together, and struggle hand in hand. By so doing, we definitely will be able to achieve great successes one after another in our great socialist construction. [Video closes with long shots of conference hall, taken from the back of the hall.]

Song Hanliang Closes Session

OW2907002990 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Jul 90

[By reporter (Chen Dingjun); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video begins with a medium shot of the conference hall filled with attendants of various nationalities, followed by close up shots of Wang Enmao, chairman of the regional advisory commission, and Song Hanliang, secretary of the regional party committee, both seated on the rostrum. As a female announcer provides voice-over, camera shows Song Hanliang speaking from prepared scripts]

The 15th Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Xinjiang Regional Party Committee triumphantly closed yesterday after seven days in session. Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the regional Advisory Commission, made an important speech at the session. Song Hanliang, secretary of the regional Party Committee, delivered a closing speech.

Song Hanliang said: The enlarged plenary session was held at the right time and was very successful. During the entire session, working under the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and focusing on the work report of the regional Party Committee, participants discussed in a lively way the Party Committee's work conducted in the first half of this year and its tasks in the second half of the year; the regional Party Committee's opinions on implementing the decisions of the CPC Central Committee concerning strengthening the ties between the party and the masses of people; its decision on strengthening grass-roots party organizations; its opinions on strengthening the building of grass-roots political power; its opinions on strengthening the building of ideological and cultural fronts in the countryside; and its opinions on strengthening the work of religion. The participants also put forward many good viewpoints and suggestions.

Song Hanliang said: The plenary session has raised everyone's understanding and achieved unity in their thinking. Everyone has a deeper understanding that nationalist separatism is the main threat to Xinjiang.

He pointed out: To maintain political and social stability in Xinjiang and to safeguard the smooth progress of reform, opening, and socialist modernization, we must raise high the banner of opposing national separatism and take a clear-cut stand in waging a relentless struggle against national separatists and reactionaries at home and abroad. This is an important guiding ideology in carrying out our work in Xinjiang.

Song Hanliang said: Using the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township as a lesson, the plenary session reviewed in a penetrating way the problems that existed in our work in recent years. The review has made us soberly aware that in the primary stage of socialism, class struggle will continue to exist to a certain extent for a long time to come. Sometimes, the struggle may become even very fierce. The struggle in blood and fire taking place in Baren Township has vividly demonstrated that if we weaken our sense of class struggle and relax and abandon class struggle, and particularly if we underestimate the seriousness of the threat of national separatism, we will be committing an extremely grave mistake.

Song Hanliang called on the leadership at all levels to seize on the key issue, stress the main points, firmly take the initiative, orient their work toward the grass roots, go deep into the realities of life to conduct investigation and

study, make sure that work in every locality and department is carried out successfully, and strive to consolidate and develop the excellent situation in the autonomous region.

Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Li Shoushan, Amudun Niyaz, Zhang Sixue, and other leading comrades of the regional party committee attended yesterday's session.

Qiao Shi, Xinjiang Leaders Meet 'Model Heroes'

OW2807000790 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 July, Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met with representatives of model heroes from the Air Force's Hongqilafu Weather and Navigation Station, which has been conferred the title "Model Weather and Navigation Station" by the Central Military Commission, in Urumqi City. [Video shows Qiao Shi and Xinjiang leaders being greeted by station's officers upon arrival by bus, and Qiao talking with some officers]

Qiao Shi spoke highly of the station's achievements attained through hard work and selfless dedication under extremely harsh weather and living conditions. He encouraged the officers and men to carry on the glorious tradition of hard work, and to make new contributions toward the defense of the socialist modernization drive.

Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Zhu Guang, political commissar of the Air Force; and Song Hanliang and Tomur Dawamat, responsible comrades of Xinjiang, were present at the meeting.

Xinjiang Meeting on Military Posts' Protection

OW2807013390 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Jul 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The autonomous regional government and the Xinjiang Military District held a joint work meeting yesterday afternoon at which discussion centered on the protection of military installations. Huang Baozhang, vice chairman of the autonomous regional government; and Li Zhengzhong and Ulataiyefu, deputy commander and deputy political commissar of Xinjiang Military District, respectively, attended the meeting.

The participants in the meeting studied the relevant documents of the State Council and the Central Military Commission pertaining to the implementation of the "Military Installations Protection Law," and decided to set up the "Committee of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Government and Military District for the Protection of Military Installations."

The meeting called on all prefectures, cities, and counties where there are military installations to set up parallel

protection committees before the end of August. It also called on them to draw up the management procedures, protective measures, rules and regulations in accordance with the specific situation of the military installations in their localities so that the study and application of the "Military Installations Protection Law," which will come into force officially on 1 August, throughout the region and in every unit, will culminate during this period.

Xinjiang Military Committee Holds Plenum

OW2907231690 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Announcer-read video report; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video begins with a wide-range shot of a rostrum where about 10 military officers are seated at a table facing the audience below] According to a report filed by our station reporter and correspondent from the Autonomous Regional Military District, the Ninth Plenary Session of the Seventh Party Committee of the Xinjiang Military District opened at Frontier Guesthouse this morning [26 July]. Lieutenant General Gao Huanchang, commander; Lieutenant General Tang Guangcai, political commission; and Lieutenant General (Li Zhengzhong) and Major General Duan Changjin, both deputy commanders of the Military District, attended the session. [While the announcer reads the report, camera shows a close-up shots of Gao Huanchang, seated in the middle of the table on the rostrum; he reads from a script.]

The purpose of the session is to transmit and implement the guidelines of the plenary session of the Lanzhou Military Region party committee and to arrange the military district's work for the next half of this year.

Military District Commander Gao Huanchang and Political Commissar Tang Guangcai spoke at the session.

In his speech, Tang Guangcai said: In the first half of this year, the party committee and party organizations at various levels in the military district paid close attention to carrying out the fundamental tasks of earnestly implementing the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission and the summary of the All-Army Political Work Conference and strengthening political construction to ensure that the Military District is always politically competent, thereby promoting stability in Xinjiang. The party committee and party organizations also carried out in depth the outlines for Army grass-roots construction to promote military work in all fields, thereby achieving a steady improvement in the military district's military training, raising its military and political quality and regularization standards, and further consolidating the unity between militarymen and civilians and among different ethnic groups. [Video focuses on Tang Guangcai, seated to Gao Huangchang's

right in the middle of the table and speaking from a script; video also pans military officers attending the session.]

Touching on arrangements for the military district's work for the next half of this year, Tang Guangcai urged all military units in Xinjiang to continue to implement the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission. Focusing on the fundamental issues of achieving a high degree of stability within the military district and constantly maintaining political competence, all units should, on the one hand, pay close attention to reshuffling leading bodies and, on the other hand, attend to grassroots construction for improving the Army's combat capability in all fields to perform more meritorious services for safeguarding and building the frontier.

Xinjiang Courts Crack Down on Ethnic Splittists

OW2907220490 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Announcer-read video report by station reporter Umarjiang Mohammed and correspondent Li Yinquan; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a long shot of six officials seated at a table on a rostrum in a large conference; a red-and-white streamer in both Chinese and Uygur hang atop the rostrum which reads "Conference of Courts on Cracking Down on Crime."] According to an on-the-spot meeting of the autonomous regional work conference on cracking down on crime held in Urumqi yesterday [25 July], in the first half of this year, courts at all levels in Xinjiang, regarding stability maintenance as an overriding task, continuously strengthened the dictatorial functions of people's courts by giving top priority to cracking down on criminal activities of ethnic splittists inside and outside the border and other serious criminal offenders and by steadfastly implementing the principle of meting out heavy and swift punishments to clamp down on rampant crimes, thereby safeguarding political, economic, and social stability in the autonomous region. In the first six months of this year, courts throughout the region accepted a total of more than 5,000 first-trial criminal cases involving 7,900 offenders. Of these, trials were completed for some 4,200 cases, and sentences were meted out on 6,490 offenders. Courts in various localities also held public trials on criminal offenders. All these have provided strong momentum to crack down on serious crimes. [While the announcer reads the report, camera shows close-up shots of a bespectacled middle-aged man seated in the middle of the table on the stage and reading from a prepared script; camera occasionally pans the audience.]

Xinjiang Issues Foreign Television Regulations

*OW2907205290 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Announcer-read report from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, recently the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of State Security jointly issued regulations on using satellite ground installations to receive television programs transmitted by foreign satellites. The regulations say: The Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television; and radio and television departments and bureaus of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities are respectively responsible for controlling in the whole nation and in their respective administrative areas the use of satellite ground installations to receive television programs transmitted by foreign satellites. Units which do have the need to use satellite ground installations to receive television programs transmitted by foreign satellites must apply for permission from a responsible department at or above the provincial level, which, if the application is approved, will issue a nationally unified permit to the applicants for using satellite ground installations to receive television programs transmitted by foreign satellites. Units with satellite ground installations but without receiving permits are not allowed to receive television programs transmitted by foreign satellites. Those violating these regulations, whether in the form of receiving, recording, or disseminating television programs transmitted by foreign satellites are, depending on the seriousness of the case, to be given a warning or fine, or their satellite ground installations are to be confiscated.

Tomur Dawamat Urges More Xinjiang Economic Work

*OW2907060390 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[By reporter (Chen Junzhi); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a long shot of a meeting hall, cut to pan shots showing participants seated at long tables] A meeting of prefectural commissioners, city mayors, and county heads of this autonomous region opened today in Urumqi City. The main purpose of the meeting is to study and implement the guidelines the 15th Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Regional

Party Committee, develop the economic work for the second half of the year, and fulfill the various tasks projected for this year.

This morning's session was presided over by Huang Baozhang, vice chairman of the autonomous region. [Video shows close-up of Huang]

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the autonomous region, addressed the session. [Video shows Tomur in close-up, followed by pan shots showing other participants] Referring to the region's economic work in the first half of the year, he said: This year governments at all levels in our region have earnestly carried out the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. As a result of the hard work and concerted efforts of cadres and masses of all nationalities across the region, our economy has continued to develop in a desirable direction despite the relatively difficult conditions. Generally speaking, our economy is in good shape. Further efforts have also been made to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Regarding how to develop economic work in the second half of the year, Tomur Dawamat said: Achieving high output in agriculture and animal husbandry is a task of prime importance in the economic work for the second half of this year. We should adopt measures to correct such problems as slow industrial growth and sluggishness market in cities. Continued efforts should be made to adjust the composition of investment, strengthen key construction projects, rectify the order of circulation of commodities, and gear up market management and price control. We should uphold the policy of retrenched expenditures and credit loans and try to ensure the fulfillment of the annual revenue quota. We should further deepen the reform, open wider to the outside world, and take a serious attitude in drawing up our eighth five-year plan to develop Xinjiang's economy. The Production and Construction Corps should continue to pay attention to stability and make a firm effort to fulfill this year's tasks.

In addition, Tomur Dawamat pointed out: While ensuring stability, governments at all levels should lend attention to improving themselves. They should enhance their awareness of the mass line, bear in mind that the purpose of their work is to wholeheartedly serve the people, and forever preserve the true color of communists. Meanwhile, they should ensure their cleanliness and honesty, succeed in anticorruption work, and persist in the practice of sending cadres to investigate and study the grass-roots units and the masses. They should help the grass-roots units and the masses to solve practical problems and try their utmost to bring real benefit to the masses. [Video ends with a close-up of Tomur Dawamat]

Taiwan Policy on 'Mainland Fever' Viewed

HK3007061190 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
29 Jul 90 p 2

[Article by Kung Yao-wen (7895 5069 2429): "The Taiwan Authorities Want To Cool Down the 'Mainland Fever'"]

[Text] Chiu Chin-yi, spokesman for Taiwan's "Presidential Office," recently said that it is now time for the Taiwan authorities to review the mainland policy. He said: Relations between the two sides of the strait should be reciprocal relations. In these circumstances, the established policies should be reassessed and reviewed at a certain stage. "If our good-will actions have not met with a good-will response from the mainland, or have been distorted and undermined, we will have to slightly cool down the current so-called 'mainland fever.'"

Did this statement indicate that Taiwan would take some coercive measures to cool down the active people-to-people economic exchanges between Taiwan and the mainland? The Taiwan authorities' future administrative steps will answer this question. The Taiwan authorities naturally uttered the above-quoted remarks because Taiwan recently encountered a series of diplomatic setbacks—Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Singapore have established or will establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese mainland. On 27 July, Chiu Chin-yi told the press in Taipei: "The CPC authorities continue to frustrate our efforts to expand pragmatic diplomacy in an attempt to belittle the government of the 'Republic of China' and turn it into a local government, and they have never made a good-will response to our mainland policy." Maybe this was Taiwan's justification for reviewing its mainland policy.

What steps will be taken to "cool down" the "mainland fever"? According to reports from Taipei, Taiwan's "Ministry of Justice" has decided in principle that penalties and fines imposed on manufacturers who make direct investment on the mainland without approval will be increased in order to effectively control the activities of Taiwan businessmen on the mainland. This will not only affect the economic exchanges between the two sides, but also restrain the unofficial exchanges in other fields.

Today, if the Taiwan authorities try to issue some "administrative orders" to restrict the exchanges between the two sides of the strait, they may not achieve the expected results in "cooling down" the "mainland fever," and the consequences may be more unfavorable to Taiwan in the political and economic aspects. Taiwan should also seriously "reassess" this point.

The "mainland fever" appearing in Taiwan in the past year is definitely related to the popularity of the mainland's Taiwan policy and to various preferential policies adopted by the mainland authorities for Taiwan investors. Moreover, the "mainland fever" is related to the worsening of the economic and investment environment

within Taiwan and to the fact that the Taiwan compatriots and the residents who went to Taiwan from the mainland were all eager to find out the real situation on the mainland and visit their relatives on the mainland after Taiwan had severed connections with the mainland for more than 40 years. The "mainland fever" was caused by these three major factors. The Taiwan compatriots defied the restrictions and pressure from the authorities, and sought various channels to develop trade and economic relations with the mainland and even made investments on the mainland. When the Taiwan authorities found it hard to block the trend among the public, they could not but accept the fait accompli in the people-to-people exchanges between Taiwan and the mainland. In fact, the Taiwan authorities always tried to "cool down" and obstruct such exchanges by erecting various obstacles or laying down various regulations.

After the summit meeting of seven Western nations in 1985 decided to lower the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, Taiwan's exports increased rapidly and its foreign exchange reserves also increased continuously. The Taiwan currency supply in 1986 increased sharply by 47.3 percent over 1985. Most of the hot money flowed into the real estate market and the stock market. In a period of three years, the total value of real estate and stocks increased four to seven times. The annual average stock index rose from 1,063 points in early 1987 to 12,459 points in February 1990, or an increase of over 10 times. In Taipei, a flat of 700 to 800 square feet now costs several million new Taiwan dollars.

The drastic rise in land prices in Taiwan was the direct cause of the sharp increase in rents and enterprise costs; the income of workers relatively decreased. Cases of management-labor disputes increased. Enterprises had to sharply increase wages. Light industrial enterprises conducting labor-intensive production were forced to set up overseas production bases. The Chinese mainland became an attractive market for Taiwan manufacturers. The "mainland fever" in the investment aspect was in fact stirred up by Taiwan entrepreneurs.

Some international financial experts in Taipei warned: "If Taiwan's economy does not cool down the overheated stock market and land market in order to restore the vigor of the industrial enterprises, Taiwan's industry will face a crisis of rapid shrinkage." Taiwan's largest plastics empire also sold its headquarters building in Taipei, and this was an ill omen of the industrial crisis.

The environmental pollution in Taiwan has also developed to a dangerous degree. Taipei City is shrouded in poisonous gas every day. Pollution conditions in Kaohsiung, the industrial port city, are even worse. The underground water pumped up for irrigating the fields around the petrochemical plant has a strong smell of oil. The peasants know that the vegetables grown there are not edible, but they still have to grow vegetables there in order to earn their livelihood. The rapid worsening of environmental pollution will sooner or later turn Taiwan

from a "treasure island" into a "dead island." Then, not only will a large number of enterprises be moved out of the island, the residents will also have to find other places to live outside the island.

In recent years, the worsening condition of law and order in Taiwan has also frightened many middle class people and well-to-do families. On the other hand, the residents of Taiwan from the mainland now feel that some administrative measures taken by Li Teng-hui will be politically favorable to native residents and not favorable to them, so they have deep concern over such a political climate which may engender "Taiwan independence" or an "independent Taiwan."

In fact, the most effective way to mitigate various social and economic contradictions in Taiwan and to placate the residents who have various concerns is to expand economic, cultural, scientific, and artistic exchanges between Taiwan and the mainland. Taiwan entrepreneurs are the most experienced and astute businessmen. Without careful consideration and calculation, they would not recklessly decide to invest their capital on the mainland. People in various circles in Taiwan say that the climate for reunification between the two sides of the strait has not taken shape, and the mainland side has not pressed for the immediate realization of the country's reunification, because they also understand that things should naturally develop along with the development of the objective conditions. The mainland side just stresses that the early realization of the "three direct links" will be favorable to both sides, and nobody can deny this fact. When facing the current situation in relations between the two sides of the strait, the Taiwan authorities may just attempt in vain to "cool down" the mainland fever and turn the clock back, so they should carefully reconsider their plan!

Analysis Views Disputes Within the KMT

HK3007104490 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
22 Jul 90 p 4

[Article by Chiang Shang-ou (3068 0006 7743): "Endless Disputes Within the KMT"]

[Text] A number of consensus on political reforms were reached after heated debates at Taiwan's "National Affairs Conference." Yet, the implementation of the conclusions of the "National Affairs Conference" has unexpectedly become a catalyst intensifying internal contradictions. Some reforms in Taiwan, such as the "National Assembly reform," have been started in real earnest instead of fighting only on paper, yet a deep rift inside the Kuomintang [KMT] has appeared on such questions as the speed of reforms and so on. The mainstream and the non-mainstream factions are suspicious of each other on the major premise of constitutional reform.

Resentment of Non-Mainstream Faction

The first phenomena is reflected by the judgment on the "National Affairs Conference." Within the "Executive Yuan," a "New KMT Front" criticized that what the conference has done is merely to gather people of a kind and, under the cover of consensus, work out a "presidential system" conducive to the emergence of strongmen. This faction has spared no effort in belittling the "National Affairs Conference" with the spearhead directed at Li Teng-hui. Within the "National Assembly," some veteran assemblymen, such as Teng Chieh, did their utmost to boycott the conclusions of the "National Affairs Conference," denouncing it as "a conference of national subjugation" and "the ruling authorities' concession to forces opposing China's reunification."

With a feeling of isolation for being excluded from the policy-making circle of the "National Affairs Conference", the non-mainstream faction, which once contended with Li Teng-hui and brought the KMT to the verge of a split, showed strong indifference towards the conference's consensus on reforms. Not long ago, Lin Yang-kang, "president of Judicial Yuan," directly said: It is not a suitable time for a popularly elected "president" at the present stage. To negate the stipulations of the "constitution" with the preliminary consensus of the conference is to abandon the constitution. The executive departments raised a strong objection to Li Teng-hui's plan to set up a "advisory group for constitutional reform" to guide the reform. They are opposed to the establishment of an overriding organization in the system reforms, denouncing it as "overlord central standing committee." Consequently, in spite of his intension to put the conference conclusions into practice, Li Teng-hui finds it hard to balance internal views. Some of the hot topics at the conference, such as the question of abandoning the constitution, the issue of dividing Taiwan into several provinces [tai wan fen sheng wen ti 0669 3494 0433 4164 0795 7344], and the issue of self-determination for inhabitants, will likely create more discordant political disputes and, as a result, the political situation in Taiwan in the coming two years will be in a state of high uncertainty.

New Factions Continue To Emerge

The second phenomena is the continuous intensification of the internal differences within the KMT and the emergence of new factions. A "Democracy Foundation", organized by Kuan Chung, former deputy general secretary of the KMT Central Committee, is to be set up in the next few months. The foundation claims that it is composed of 60 "members of the Legislative Yuan" and nearly 300 influential people in academic and business circles and in local politics and, in addition to carrying out policy research, it will also support people with a "common ideal" in their participation in elections. The non-mainstream faction in the KMT will form the main part of this quasi-political party. This move of Kuan Chung has, according to a Taiwan newspaper report,

obtained the approval of Li Teng-hui, yet the "Spokesman Office of the Presidential Palace" immediately made an official open denial. Analysis has it that, at a time when splits within the KMT is broadening, the highest authorities of Taiwan has to be highly vigilant of the growing strength of the "Democracy Foundation."

Since Taiwan lifted martial law, various power factions have a strong desire to have a say in policy decisions. The situation characterized by "meager gruel and many monks" has led to resentment and grievance toward the party among many party elite. In addition, the organizational disciplines of the KMT are much worse than what they were in the past, as "member of the Legislative Yuan" Yu Mu-ming put it: "When even the party soul is lost, it is meaningless to talk about party discipline!" The KMT's control over these political elite is weakening. What is more, political groups at secondary levels are emerging among "members of the Legislative Yuan" with the KMT membership and even party headquarters are finding it difficult to contain the loss of control. The "assemblymen" within the party have entered into rivalry with the KMT Central Committee by uniting various forces vertically and horizontally.

The Authority of the Central Party Headquarters has Been Completely Lost

All recently-emerged groups, such as the New KMT Front, Society of Pooling Wisdom, May Fifth Research Society, Harmony Society, Construction and Research Society, Pioneering Society and Universal Society, show no fear of one another and often pay no attention to the central party headquarters. This has discredited the party authority to a certain extent. Factions have always existed in the KMT, such as the CC Faction, Hsishan Meeting Faction, Political Science Faction, and Forum Faction. However, the factions which have recently emerged in surging tides are all publicly posing as factions in their fight for a say in politics. With the involvement of opposition parties, more split factors have been created. A political scientist pointed out that

when party members can depend on their own strength in attaining political resources and gaining footholds in the political arena, the party will be of no more practical value to them. It is said that some forces within the party are seemingly in harmony but actually at variance, yet no force will mention the sensitive issue of breaking up for the time being because whoever touches the issue first will be charged with a split and put at a disadvantage. Such being the case, the KMT still finds itself in a situation of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" and a fierce internal power strife. If things go on like this, it is possible that some people may set up separate mountain-strongholds.

Nativilization and Confrontation Between Natives and Non-Natives

The third phenomena is that confrontation between natives and non-natives has intensified and, at the same time, involved the dispute over reunification or independence. As far as the KMT is concerned, nativilization is the need of the environment. Owing to the fact that the voice demanding Taiwan independence has been running high in recent years and people in power have failed to maintain unity within the party, a group of people in the KMT, mostly non-natives, are estranged from those in power day by day. On the power arena, they feel that Li Teng-hui favors the local Taiwanese, which poses a threat to non-natives in their power participation. Being granted neither the political privileges of the first generation nor the opportunities of meteoric rise like the children of the natives, many of the second generation of the non-natives have a sense of loss and are inclined to be disgruntled. Basically, these non-mainstream factions include the major part of the KMT's traditional power structure. Recently, Li Teng-hui has been striving to alleviate the tumults of the non-natives, claiming that he has "no affection for native places" and "still attaches much importance to the non-natives." However, since the emergence of the problem is by no means accidental, it is by no means easy to soothe. The native-place problem will still be the root of many ideological and two-line conflicts within the KMT.

Singapore Official on Trip To Discuss PRC Ties*OW2907015190 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 27 Jul 90*

[From the "National Hookup" Program]

[Text] On the eve of the establishment of ties between Singapore and the Chinese Communists, Ong Teng Cheong, Singapore's second deputy prime minister, arrived in Taiwan on a secret visit.

According to sources, Ong Teng Cheong was instructed by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew to explain to Taiwan Singapore's position on the establishment of ties with the Chinese Communists, and to exchange views on the framework and form of future Sino-Singaporean relations. Ong Teng Cheong's trip is politically sensitive given the absence of diplomatic relations between Taiwan and Singapore, and in view of its timing, on the eve of the establishment of ties between Singapore and the Chinese Communists. The governments of both sides are treating it as a top secret, and have agreed not to announce it publicly. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also has been silent on the visit.

Spokesman Says Relations With U.S. Close*OW2707173690 Taipei CNA in English 1508 GMT
27 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 27 (CNA)—United States President George Bush's recent meeting with the new U.S. representative to the Republic of China indicated relations between the two countries were still very close, Presidential Spokesman Cheyne J.Y. Chiu said Friday [27 July].

Chiu told the press that President Bush's meeting with Thomas Brooks, the new Director of the Taipei Office of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), fully demonstrated that the U.S. Administration attached much importance to relations with the Republic of China.

AIT has represented U.S. interests in the Republic of China since the two countries suspended ties in 1979.

Taipei was "very pleased with" the friendly gesture by the Bush administration, the spokesman said.

President Bush met with Brooks for about 30 minutes at the White House on July 18 in what was described as a photo session; White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater also made an unusual formal announcement of the meeting, and identified Brooks as "the new U.S. representative to Taiwan."

Fitzwater declined to disclose details of the meeting, but a White House press officer told reporters that Bush and Brooks discussed U.S. policy towards Taiwan.

It was the first time Brooks had met with President Bush since he took the office as director of AIT Taipei Office in April, but they have known each other for years.

Panamanian Official Arrives for Five-Day Tour*OW2907203290 Taipei CNA in English 1425 GMT
29 Jul 90*

[Text] Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, Taoyuan July 29 (CNA)—Panamanian minister of commerce and industry, Juan Chevalier, arrived Sunday for a five-day visit to the Republic of China.

While here, Minister Chevalier and his mission, composed of Panamanian commercial and industrial leaders, will meet with government authorities and visit China Steel Corporation, China Shipbuilding Corporation and other economic institutions in the Republic of China.

Chevalier and the mission also expect to gain a better understanding of the successful development of local small and medium enterprises.

Chevalier said that situation has stabilized in Panama, and he hoped local entrepreneurs would invest in his country.

Salvadoran Minister To Arrive for Visit 30 Jul*OW2907202890 Taipei CNA in English 1430 GMT
29 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 29 (CNA)—Mauricio Gonzalez Dubon, minister of labor and social insurance of the Republic of El Salvador will arrive in Taipei Monday for an eight-day visit.

During his stay here, Minister Gonzalez will call on Foreign Minister Fredrick F. Chien and Chairman of the Council of Labor Affairs Chao Shou-po.

Gonzalez will also visit the cultural and economic institutions of the Republic of China, and is scheduled to depart on August 6.

Vice Foreign Minister on Upcoming Pacific Tour*OW2907203090 Taipei CNA in English 1429 GMT
29 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 29 (CNA)—The Republic of China is paying increasing attention to the South Pacific region, a ranking Foreign Ministry official said Sunday.

"The strategic position of South Pacific countries is becoming increasingly important," Vice Foreign Minister Charles Shu-chi King said prior to his two-week visit to that region.

King said he would try during his two-week trip to improve Republic of China relations with countries there whether or not they maintained diplomatic links with Taipei.

While there, the vice foreign minister will also meet with the Republic of China diplomats stationed in the region.

King will preside over a regional meeting of diplomats during the visit.

King, scheduled to return here August 11, will visit the Solomon Islands, Fiji, and several other island nations.

Mainland Journalists Allowed To Apply for Visits

OW2807183790 Taipei CNA in English 1546 GMT
28 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 28 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] Government will [words indistinct] Aug. 1 applications by mainland Chinese journalists to visit Taiwan, the Government Information Office (GIO), announced Saturday.

GIO made the announcement item releasing regulations governing such visits, which were given the green light by the cabinet level mainland affairs task force on July 12.

According to the regulations, editors, reporters, managers and a wide range of other personnel of mainland mass media may apply to come to Taiwan for fact-finding visits. Their stay may last for two months each year, and may extend to six months if necessary.

Applicants shall file their applications two months in advance of their visits through ROC embassies or representative offices in foreign countries or through mass media in Taiwan.

The applications will be screened by a special group and approved on a case-by-case basis, according to GIO.

No Official Cross-Strait Cooperation Planned

OW2707173590 Taipei CNA in English 1513 GMT
27 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 27 (CNA)—A highly placed agricultural official of the Republic of China denied [words indistinct] made for official agricultural cooperation programs between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Yu Yu-hsien, chairman of the Council of Agriculture, made his denial at a Government Information Office press conference.

"Until the current mainland policy has been further relaxed," Yu said, "agricultural cooperation programs between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait would be limited to private bodies."

Yu pointed out, [words indistinct] that as farmers accounted for some 80 percent mainland population, their living standards could be greatly improved if Taiwan shared [words indistinct].

Yu's statement came in response to the several mainland visits by Huang Chen-hua, director of a private agricultural institution. Great concern was voiced here since Huang, also a former ranking official with the Council of Agriculture, had discussed agricultural cooperation programs during his mainland trips.

Yu said he had [words indistinct] Huang's move, but he [words indistinct] now! There had been no official contacts across the Taiwan Strait, both sides of which had been technically at war for over the past four decades.

Six-Year Reconstruction Plan Proposed

OW2707173990 Taipei CNA in English 1457 GMT
27 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 27 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsun of the Republic of China Friday [27 July] told 15 local business leaders that he had instructed the Council for Economic Planning and Development to map out a six-year economic reconstruction plan before the end of this year so that it could be implemented next year.

In order to improve the domestic investment climate, Hao said the government had made great efforts to restore social order. He ensured the business leaders that concrete results in this regard would be seen even before the end of September.

Meeting with the business leaders over breakfast initiated by Koo Chen-fu, chairman of the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce, Hao also exchanged views with them on problems arising from the nation's credit tightening policy, labor shortages, declining of local stock market, and mainland trade policy.

This was the first time the premier had attended such monthly business leader meeting in the company of ranking officials from the Ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs and the Council for Economic Planning and Development.

Legislative Mission To Visit East Europe

OW2707175190 Taipei CNA in English 1453 GMT
27 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 27 (CNA)—A Republic of China [ROC] delegation organized by the Legislative Yuan's Economic Affairs Committee will leave Taipei Sunday [29 July] for a three-week, six-country, fact-finding visit to Eastern Europe.

Chang Shih-liang, convener of the legislative committee, told the press that the delegation would visit Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Turkey and Vietnam. Since these six countries have adopted more liberal economic and political policies, their commercial exchanges with the ROC have increased significantly. According to customs statistics, ROC-East European trade rose 54 percent in the first half of this year.

Chang said the delegation would collect information about the current economic and political status and the possible development trends in the six countries. The mission members would also exchange views with the authorities of these countries on the feasibility of cooperative projects.

The delegation will be composed of four legislators, including Chang himself, and Liu Ting-chu, secretary-general of the China External Trade Development Council, Lee Chang-lu, deputy director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade, and Chang You-hui, an Economics Ministry counselor.

Formosan Independence League Issued Warning

*OW2707175790 Taipei CNA in English 1527 GMT
27 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 27 (CNA)—The Justice Ministry of the Republic of China reiterated Friday [27 July] that the League for Formosan Independence was still a rebellious organization banned by the government and any member of the group would be dealt with according to the law.

The ministry made the statement in response to reports that some members of the overseas Taiwan independence group had snuck into Taiwan in an attempt to take part in the annual conference of the North American Taiwanese Professors' Association (NATPA), which opened in Taipei Friday for two days.

The Supreme Court declared the League for Formosan Independence a rebellious group in its ruling No. 5545 in 1988, the statement said.

Any one found to have joined the illegal organization would be subject to indictment by prosecutors according to law, the statement added.

The statement also urged the public to take note of the league's illegal and rebellious nature and to be aware of the government's determination to deal with such cases.

Hong Kong

Antismuggling Effort Strengthened With Guangdong

OW2707155290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1410 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Hong Kong, July 27 (XINHUA)—Hong Kong and Guangdong Province have agreed to further strengthen their cooperation to combat illegal immigration and smuggling activities, the illegal transportation of firearms in particular.

A joint statement was issued here today by the governments of Guangdong Province and Hong Kong following meetings between senior officials of the two sides in Shenzhen and Hong Kong on July 25 and July 26 respectively.

The statement says that during the meetings, senior officials from Guangdong and Hong Kong respectively led by Chen Wenli, deputy director of Public Security Department, Guangdong Province, and C.A. J. Sheppard, deputy commissioner, operations, Royal Hong Kong Police, held a friendly discussion at Shenzhen and at Tai Po, Hong Kong, on the issues of anti-illegal immigration, anti-smuggling and related matters.

During the meeting, the two sides have exchanged information with respect to illegal immigrants from the mainland to Hong Kong, smuggling activities at sea and other issues, according to the statement.

The meeting agreed to further strengthen cooperation and considered measures and tactics in order to combat illegal immigration, speed-boat smuggling activities and in particular the illegal transportation of firearms and other related problems between the two places.

During the meeting, for the purposes of prosecuting the suspects and the need to conclude the case as well as to return the cars to owners, the Hong Kong delegation requested the Guangdong authorities to release the three vehicles which were confiscated in the "3d May" smuggling incident.

The Guangdong delegation agreed to return the three vehicles to the Royal Hong Kong Police.

Both sides expressed appreciation for the good cooperation between the Guangdong and Hong Kong police.

More Than 18,000 Register for Citizenship

HK2607012590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 26 Jul 90 pp 1, 5

[By Caitlin Wong and Eamonn Fitzpatrick]

[Text] More than 18,000 people, in a queue that snaked around the Immigration Department's Wan Chai headquarters, yesterday registered for British Dependent Territory citizenship [BDTC].

Only those who are or have applied to become naturalised before the doors were closed at 12.31 this morning are eligible to be included in Britain's nationality scheme.

Immigration officers were brought in from almost every section of the department to handle the rush of applicants, who at one stage filled seven floors of the building in Gloucester Road.

Immigration staff said applicants were being processed at a rate of about 1,000 an hour, with most people queuing for under two hours.

The Immigration Department had said that only those who were on the overhead walkway leading into the building at midnight would be admitted but those who arrived by 12.30 were accepted.

One woman who arrived at 11.50 said she had deliberately come late to avoid the queue.

"I thought it would be better to come later in the evening as I saw there were many people earlier in the day and I wanted to avoid the crush," Miss Man Lai-fong, 25, said.

"I was very fortunate to make it on time as I was later than I thought anyway," Miss Man said.

She said she only held a Certificate of Identity [CI] but wanted to register for naturalisation because she was hoping to be included in the British nationality package.

The application procedure was modified so people were required only to sign a form giving their name and address before being registered and told they would be contacted to return for an interview at a later date.

A spokesman said other sections of the Immigration Department were operating on a skeleton staff with 350 uniformed staff being redeployed to assist the 120 people permanently working on naturalisation.

The British Nationality (Hong Kong) bill was due to receive Royal Assent when signed by the Queen early this morning and the department had promised to register everyone who arrived at the head office before midnight last night.

Only those who have applied for British Dependent Territory citizenship or those who have already achieved this status will be allowed to apply for right of abode in the UK according to the bill.

The bill is intended to provide for right of abode in the UK for 50,000 local families.

Speaking after the doors were closed last night, the Director for Immigration, Mr Laurence Leung Ming-yin, said a total of 54,000 people had applied for naturalisation over the past two months.

But he admitted many of those who arrived yesterday had been confused by the deadline.

"Twenty per cent of them go confused thinking it was the deadline for naturalisation passport applications.

"Quite a few of them also thought it was the deadline to apply for the nationality scheme."

The only group who had to beat last night's deadline were holders of documents other than the BDTC or BN(O) passports, such as Certificates of Identity, but who wished to apply for inclusion in the British nationality package.

The Immigration Department broadcast an appeal on radio during yesterday stressing only those who were not British Dependent Territory Citizens and wanted to apply under the nationality package should have been concerned about the deadline.

The appeal said those who need not apply included:

- Holders of Hong Kong Birth certificates.
- Those who are already British Dependent Territory Citizens.
- Those who had no intention of applying for full British passports under the nationality package.

Police said they had deployed more than 400 uniformed officers to help marshal the queue which doubled back across the footbridge spanning Gloucester Road, then winding east to Fleming Road and back along Harbour Road as far as the Arts Centre on the corner of Fenwick Street.

Some people who were too late to be registered before the doors closed at midnight on Tuesday night camped outside the department to be at the head of the queue when the office opened at 7 a.m.

Immigration staff said contingency plans had been drawn up ahead of this week's rush.

A spokesman for the department said a publicity campaign had begun several months ahead to inform the public of the impending launch of the nationality package.

"We've been giving television and radio interviews to tell the public that those non-British Hong Kong residents who would like to apply for British citizenship would have to apply for naturalisation before the nationality package is launched," the spokesman said.

People's apply for naturalisation under the independent category will have to pay \$1,200 on the formal submission of their applications and pay another \$1,200 if their applications are successful.

Spouses of British nationals who apply for naturalisation have to pay \$840 on submitting their applications.

But application fees will not be refunded to unsuccessful applicants.

On Tuesday, 2,314 people applied.

Mr Stephen Yeung registered by noon yesterday after queuing for about three hours.

The retailer came to Hong Kong in 1956 and holds a CI while his wife and children are British citizens.

Mr Yeung said he joined the queue because he intended to take part in the nationality scheme.

"Of course this is the main purpose or it would not have been worth all this sweating lining up under this heat," he said.

But another applicant who would only given her name as Mrs Lai, admitted she reconsidered once she saw the size of the queue.

"I had come thinking that I would not be able to apply for naturalisation from tomorrow but I am having second thoughts about it now as the queue is so long," she said.

Mrs Lai said she was born in Hong Kong but had lost her birth certificate during World War II and only held a Certificate of Identity.

"I have no intention of applying for British citizenship because I don't like Britain. But my children thought this was the last day for naturalisation and urged me to come so I could get a passport to make travel easier in the future," she said.

But Mrs Lai decided to go ahead and join the queue.

Saleswoman, Miss Ho Kam-wan said she had specially taken a day off yesterday to queue for naturalisation and still joined the queue after she learnt the deadline would not affect her because she did not want to apply for full British citizenship.

"The Government's policy always changes so it's safer to have it done now," she said. "Who knows what will happen?"

Miss Helen Wong, a passport holder, was lining up with her parents who both hold CIs. She said they had come thinking that it was the last day for applying for naturalisation.

"We didn't particularly think of applying for British citizenship," she said. "But since we're already here, we'll still put in our applications and, if successful, we might take part in the nationality package".

Macao

Macao Television To Broadcast to Hong Kong

LD2507225990 Lisbon Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2100 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Teledifusao de Macau [TDM, radio and television] is to broadcast on an experimental basis to Hong Kong in August. TDM, which is now private and the property of the magnate Stanley Ho, intends to expand its broadcasts to Hong Kong as a way of making its operations profitable.

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